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Life and its Illusions.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

"Lean not on Earth--'twill pierce thee to the heart--
A broken reed at best, and oft a spear.
On whose sharp point Peace bleeds, and Hope expires."
[Young.]

We are but Shadows! None of all those things,
Formless and vague, that fit upon the wings
Of wild Imagination round thy couch,
When Slumber seals thine eyes, is clothed with
such

An unreality as Human Life,
Cherished and clung to as it is; the fear,
The thrilling hope, the agonizing strife,
Are not more unavailing there than here.
To him who reads what Nature would portray,
What speaks the Night? A comment on the
Day.

Day dies--Night lives--and, as in dumb derision,
Mocks the past phantom with her own vain vision!

Man shuts the Volume of the Past for aye--
A blind slave to the all-absorbing Present,
He courts debasement, and from day to day
His wheel of toil revolves, revolves incessant;
And well may earth-directed zeal be blighted!
And well may Time laugh selfish hopes to scorn!
He lives in vain whose reckless years have
slighted

The humbling truth which Penitence and grey
Hairs teach the Wise, that such cold hopes are
born.

Only to dupe and to be thus required!
How many such there be!--in whom the thorn
Which Disappointment plants festers in vain,
Save as the instrument of sleepless pain--
Who bear about with them the burning feeling
And fire of that intolerable word
Which, inly searching, pierceeth like a sword,
The breast whose wounds thenceforward know no
healing!

Behold the overteeming globe! 'Tis millions
Bear mournful witness. Cycles, centuries roll,
That Man may madly forfeit Heaven's pavilion,
To hug his darling trammels; yet the soul,
The startled soul, upbouding from the mire
Of earthliness, and all alive with fears,
Unsmothered by the lethargy of years
Whose dates are blanks, at moments 'will inquire,
"And whether tends this wasting struggle? Hath
The living universe no loftier path
Than that we toil on over? Must the eye
Of Hope but light a desert? Shall the high
Spirit of Enterprise be chilled and bowed
And grovel in darkness, bereft of all its
Prerogatives? Alas! and must Man batter
The Eternal for the Perishing--but to be
The world's applauded and degraded martyr,
Unsouled, enthralled, and never to be free?"

Ancient of Days! First Cause! Adored! Un-
known!

Who wert, and art, and art to come! The heart
Yearns, in its lucid moods, to Thee alone!
Thy name is Love; thy word is Truth; thou art
The fount of Happiness--the Source of Glory--
Eternity is in thy hands, and Power--
Oh, from that sphere unrecognized by our
Soul's laws, look down upon a world which, hoary
In Evil and in Error though it be,
Retains even yet some trace of that primeval
Beauty that bloomed upon its brow ere Evil
And Error wiled it from Thy Love and Thee!
Look down, and if, while human brows are
brightening

In godless triumph, angel eyes be weeping,
Publish Thy Will in syllables of lightning
And sentences of thunder to the Sleeping!
Look down, and renovate the waning name
Of Goodness, and relume the waning light
Of Truth and Purity!--that all may aim
At one imperishable crown--the bright
Guerdon which they who by untired and holy
Exertion overcome the world, inherit--
The Self-Denying, the Peaceable, the Lowly,
The truly Merciful, the Poor in Spirit!
So shall the end of thine all-perfect plan
At length be realized in erring Man.

SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FOUQUE.

CHAPTER XVII.

"See, my noble lord," said Sintram the
next morning, when Folko had expressed his
wish of going out with him, "these skates of
ours give such wings to our course, that we
go down the mountain-side swiftly as the
wind; and even in going up again we are too
quick for any one to be able to pursue us, and
on the plains no horse can keep up with us;
and yet they can only be worn with safety by
those who are well practiced. It seems as
though some strange spirit dwelt in them,

which is fearfully dangerous to any that have
not learnt the management of them in their
childhood."

Folko answered, somewhat proudly, "Do
you suppose that this is the first time that I
have been amongst your mountains? Years
ago I have joined in this sport, and, thank
heaven, there is no knightly exercise which
does not speedily become familiar to me."

Sintram did not venture to make any further
objections, and still less did old Biorn.
They both felt relieved when they saw with
what skill and ease Folko buckled the skates
on his feet, without suffering any one to assist
him. This day the hunted up the mountain
in pursuit of a fierce bear which had often be-
fore escaped from them. Before long it was
necessary that they should separate, and Sintram
offered himself as companion to Folko,
who, touched by the humble manner of the
youth, and his devotion to him, forgot all that
had latterly seemed mysterious in the pale
altered being before him, and agreed heartily.
As now they continued to climb higher and
higher up the mountain, and saw from many a
giddy height the rocks and crags below
them looking like a vast expanse of sea, sud-
denly turned into ice whilst tossed by a violent
tempest, the noble Montfaucon drew his
breath more freely. He poured forth war-
songs and love-songs in the clear mountain
air, and the startled echoes repeated from
rock to rock the lays of his Frankish home.
He sprang lightly from one precipice to
another, using strongly and safely his staff for
support, and turning now to the right, now to
the left, as the fancy seized him; so that Sintram
was fain to exchange his former anxiety
for a wondering admiration, and the hunters,
whose eyes had never been taken off the baron,
burst forth with loud applause, proclaiming
far and wide the fresh glory of their guest.

The good fortune which usually accompa-
nied Folko's deeds at arms seemed still un-
willing to leave him. After a short search,
he and Sintram found distinct traces of the
savage animal, and with beating hearts they
followed the track so swiftly, that even a
winded enemy would have been unable to es-
cape from them. But the creature whom they
sought did not attempt a flight--he lay sulkily
in a cavern near the top of a steep precipitous
rock, infuriated by the shouts of the hunters,
and only waiting in his lazy fury for some one
to be bold enough to climb up to his retreat,
that he might tear him to pieces. Folko and
Sintram had now reached the foot of this
rock, the rest of the hunters being dispersed
over the far-extended plain. The track led
the two companions up the rock, and they set
about climbing on the opposite side of it, that
they might be the more sure of not missing
their prey. Folko reached the lonely topmost
point first, and cast his eyes around. A wide,
boundless tract of country, covered with un-
trodden snow, was spread before him, melting
in the distance into the lowering clouds of the
gloomy evening sky. He almost thought that
he must have missed the traces of the fearful
beast, when close behind him, from a cleft in
the rock, issued a long growl, and a huge black
bear appeared on the snow, standing on its
hind legs, and with glaring eyes it advanced
towards the baron. Sintram the while was
struggling in vain to make his way up the
rock against the masses of snow continually
slipping down.

Joyful at a combat so long untried as almost
to be new, Folko of Montfaucon levelled his
hunting spear, and awaited the attack of the
wild beast. He suffered it to approach so
near that its fearful claws were almost
upon him; then he made a thrust, and the
spear-head was buried deep in the bear's
breast. But the furious beast still pressed
on with a fierce growl, kept up on its hind
legs by the cross-iron of the spear, and the
knight was forced to plant his feet deep in
the earth to resist the savage assault; and
ever close before him the grim and bloody
face of the bear, and close in his ear its deep
savage growl, wrung forth partly by the ag-
ony of death, partly by thirst for blood. At
length the bear's resistance grew weaker, and
the dark blood streamed freely upon the
snow; he tottered; and one powerful thrust

hurled him backwards over the edge of the
precipice. At the same instant, Sintram
stood by the Baron of Montfaucon. Folko
said, drawing a deep breath, "But I have not
yet the prize in my hands, and have it I must,
since fortune has given me a claim to it. Look,
one of my skates seems to be out of order.
Thinkest thou, Sintram, that it holds enough
to slide down to the foot of the precipice?"
"Let me go instead," said Sintram; "I
will bring you the head and the claws of the
bear."

"A true knight," replied Folko, with some
displeasure, "never does a knightly deed by
halves. What I ask is, whether my skate will
still hold?"

As Sintram bent down to look, and was on
the point of saying "No!" he suddenly heard
a voice close to him, saying, "Why, yes, to be
sure; there is no doubt about it."

Folko thought that Sintram had spoken,
and slid down with the swiftness of an ar-
row, whilst his companion looked up in great
surprise. The hated form of the Little Master
met his eyes. As he was going to ad-
dress him with angry words, he heard the
sound of the Baron's fearful fall, and he stood
still in silent horror. There was a breath-
less silence in the abyss below.

"Now, why dost thou delay," said the Little
Master, after a pause. "He is dashed to
pieces. Go back to the castle, and take the
fair Helen to thyself."

Sintram shuddered. Then his hateful com-
panion began to praise Gabrielle's charms in
so glowing, deceiving words, that the heart
of the youth swelled with emotions he had
never before known. He only thought of him
who was now lying at the foot of the rock as
an obstacle removed between him and heaven.
He turned towards the castle.

But a cry was heard below. "Help! help!
my comrade; I am yet alive, but I am sorely
wounded."

Sintram's will was changed, and he called
to the Baron, "I am coming."

But the Little Master said, "Nothing can
be done to help Duke Menelaus, and the fair
Helen knows it already. She is only waiting
for the Knight of Paris to comfort her." And
with detestable craft he wove in that
tale with what was actually happening, bring-
ing in the most highly wrought praises of the
lovely Gabrielle; and alas! the dazzled youth
yielded to him, and fled! Again he heard far
off the Baron's voice calling to him, "Knight
Sintram, Knight Sintram, thou on whom I
bestowed the holy order, haste to me and
help me! The she bear and her whelps will
be upon me, and I cannot use my right arm!"
Knight Sintram, Knight Sintram, haste to
help me!

His cries were overpowered by the furious
speed with which the two were carried along
on their skates, and by the evil words of the
Little Master, who was mocking at the late
proud bearing of Duke Menelaus towards the
poor Sintram. At last he shouted, "Good
luck to you, she bear! good luck to your
whelps! There is a glorious meal for you!
Now you will feed upon the fear of heathen-
dom, him at whose name the Moorish brutes
weep, the mighty Baron of Montfaucon.
Never again, O dainty knight, will you shout
at the head of your troops, 'Mountjoy St.
Denys!'" But scarce had this holy name
passed the lips of the Little Master, than he
set up a howl of anguish, writhing himself
with horrible contortions, and wringing his
hands, and ended by disappearing in a storm
of snow which then rose.

Sintram planted his staff firmly in the
ground, and stopped. How strangely did the
wide expanse of snow, the distant mountains
rising above it, and the dark green fir-woods
--how strangely did they all look at him in
cold reproachful silence! He felt as if he
must sink under the weight of his sorrow
and his guilt. The bell of a distant hermit-
age came floating sadly over the plain. With
a burst of tears, he exclaimed, as the dark-
ness grew thicker round him, "My mother!
my mother! I had once a beloved tender
mother, and she said I was a good child!" A
ray of comfort came to him as if brought on
an angel's wing; perhaps Montfaucon was not

yet dead! and he flew like lightning along the
path, back to the steep rock. When he got
to the fearful place, he stooped and looked
anxiously down the precipice. The moon,
just risen in full majesty, helped him. The
Knight of Montfaucon, pale and bleeding, was
half kneeling against the rock; his right
arm, crushed in his fall, hung powerless at
his side; it was plain that he could not draw
his good sword out of the scabbard. But
nevertheless he was keeping the bear and her
young ones at bay by his bold threatening
looks, so that they only crept round him,
growling angrily; every moment ready for a
fierce attack, but as often driven back af-
frighted at the majestic air by which he con-
quered even while defenceless.

"Oh! what a hero would there have perished
!" groaned Sintram, "and through whose
guilt?" In an instant his spear flew with so
true an aim that the bear fell weltering in her
blood; the young ones ran away howling.

The baron looked up with surprise. His
countenance beamed as the light of the moon
fell upon it, grave and stern, yet mild, like an
angelic vision. "Come down!" he beckoned;
and Sintram slid down the side of the precipice,
full of anxious haste. He was going to
attend the wounded man, but Folko said,
"First cut off the head and claws of the bear
which I slew. I promised to bring the spoils
of the chase to my lovely Gabrielle. Then
come to me, and bind up my wounds. My
right arm is broken." Sintram obeyed the
baron's commands. When the tokens of victory
had been secured, and the broken arm
bound up, Folko desired the youth to assist
him back to the castle.

"Oh, heavens!" said Sintram, in a low
voice, "if I dared to look in your face! or
only dared to come near you!"

"Thou wert indeed going on an evil course,"
said Montfaucon gravely; "but how could we,
any of us, stand before God, did not repentance
help us! At any rate thou hast now saved my
life, and let that thought cheer thy heart."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Sounds of wailing were heard from the
castle as they approached; the chapel was
solemnly lighted up; within it knelt Gabrielle,
lamenting for the death of the knight of Mont-
faucon.

But how quickly was all changed, when the
noble baron, pale indeed, and bleeding, yet
having escaped all mortal danger, stood smiling
at the entrance of the holy building, and
said, in a low, gentle voice, "Look up, Gab-
rielle, and be not affrighted; for, by the
honor of my race, thy knight still lives." Oh!
with what joy did Gabrielle's eyes sparkle,
as she turned to her knight, and then
raised them again to heaven, still streaming,
but from the deep source of thankful joy!
With the help of two pages, Folko knelt down
beside her, and they both sanctified their hap-
piness with a silent prayer.

When they left the chapel, the wounded
knight being tenderly supported by his lady,
Sintram was standing without in the darkness,
himself as gloomy as the night, and, like a
bird of the night, shunning the sight of men.
Yet he came trembling forward into the
torch-light, laid the bear's head and claws at
the feet of Gabrielle, and said, "The noble
Folko of Montfaucon presents the spoils of
to-day's chase to his lady."

The Norwegians burst forth with shouts of
joyful surprise at the stranger knight, who in
the very first hunting expedition had slain
the most fearful and dangerous beast of their
mountains.

Then Folko looked around with a smile as he
said, "And now none of you must jeer at me,
if I stay at home for a short time with my
timid wife."

Those who the day before had talked to-
gether in the armourer's forge came out from
the crowd, and bowing low, they replied, "Noble
baron, who could have thought that there
was no knightly exercise in the whole world
in the which you would not show yourself
far above all other men?"

"The pupil of old Sir Hugh may be some-
what trusted," answered Folko kindly. "But
now, you bold northern warriors, bestow some

praises also on my deliverer, who saved me from the claws of the she bear, when I was leaning against the rock, wounded by my fall."

He pointed to Sintram, and the general shout was again raised; and old Rolf, with tears in his eyes, bent his head over his foster-son's hand. But Sintram drew back shuddering.

"Did you but know," said he, "whom you see before you, all your spears would be aimed at my heart; and perhaps that would be the best thing for me. But I spare the honor of my father and his race, and for this time I will not confess. Only this much must you know, noble warriors—"

"Young man," interrupted Folko with a reproving look, "already again so wild and fierce? I desire that thou wilt hold thy peace about thy dreaming fancies."

Sintram was silenced for a moment; but hardly had Folko begun smilingly to move towards the steps of the castle, than he cried out, "Oh, no, no, noble wounded knight, stay yet a while; I will serve you in every thing that thy heart can desire; but herein I cannot serve thee. Brave warriors, you must and shall know so much as this: I am no longer worthy to live under the same roof with the noble Baron of Montfaucou and his angelic wife Gabrielle. And you, my aged father, good night; long rest for me. I intend to live in the stone fortress on the Rocks of the Moon, till a change of some kind come over me."

There was that in his way of speaking against which no one dared to set himself, not even Folko.

The wild Biorn bowed his head humbly, and said, "Do according to thy pleasure, my poor son; for I fear that thou art right."

Then Sintram walked solemnly and silently through the castle gate, followed by the good Rolf. Gabrielle lead her exhausted lord up to their apartments.

CHAPTER XIX.

That was a mournful journey on which the youth and his aged foster-father went towards the Rocks of the Moon, through the wild tangled paths of the snow-clad valleys. Rolf from time to time sang some verses of hymns, in which comfort and peace were promised to the penitent sinner, and Sintram thanked him for them with looks of grateful sadness. Neither of them spoke a word else.

At length, when the dawn of day was approaching, Sintram broke silence by saying, "Who are those two sitting yonder by the frozen stream—a tall man and a little one? Their own wild hearts must have driven them also forth into the wilderness. Rolf, dost thou know them? The sight of them makes me shudder."

"Sir," answered the old man, "your disturbed mind deceives you. There stands a lofty fir-tree and the old weather-beaten stump of an oak, half-covered with snow, which gives them a somewhat strange appearance. There are no men sitting yonder."

"But, Rolf, look there! I look again carefully! Now they move, they whisper together."

"Sir, the morning breeze moves the branches, and whistles in the sharp pine leaves and in the yellow oak leaves, and rustles the crisp snow."

"Rolf, now they are both coming towards us. Now they are standing before us, quite close."

"Sir, it is we who get nearer to them as we walk on, and the setting moon throws such long giant-like shadows over the plain."

"Good evening!" said a hollow voice; and Sintram knew it was the crazy pilgrim, near to whom stood the malignant little Master, looking more hideous than ever.

"You are right, sir knight," whispered Rolf, as he drew behind Sintram, and made the sign of the cross on his breast and his forehead.

The bewildered youth, however, advanced towards the two figures, and said, "You have always taken wonderful pleasure in being my companions. What do you expect will come of it? And do you choose to go now with me to the stone fortress? There I will tend thee, poor pale pilgrim; and as to thee, frightful Master, most evil dwarf, I will make thee shorter by the head, to reward thee for thy deeds yesterday."

"That would be a fine thing," sneered the little Master; "and perhaps thou imaginest that thou wouldst be doing a great service to the whole world? And, indeed, who knows?"

Something might be gained by it! Only, poor wretch, thou canst not do it!"

The pilgrim meantime was waving his pale head to and fro thoughtfully, saying, "I believe truly that thou wouldst willingly have me, and I would go with thee willingly, but I may not yet. Have patience awhile; thou wilt yet surely see me come, but at a distant time; and first, we must again visit thy father together, and then also thou wilt learn to call me by my right name, my poor friend."

"Beware of disappointing me again!" said the little Master to the pilgrim in a threatening voice; but he, pointing his long, shrivelled hand towards the sun, which was just now rising, said, "Stop either that sun or me, if thou canst."

Then the first rays fell on the snow, and the little Master ran, muttering, down a precipice; but the pilgrim walked on in the bright beams, calmly and with great solemnity, towards a neighboring castle on the mountain. It was not long before its chapel-bell was heard tolling for the dead.

"For heaven's sake," whispered the good Rolf to his knight—"for heaven's sake, Sir Sintram, what kind of companions have you here? One of them cannot bear the light of God's blessed sun, and the other has no sooner set foot in a dwelling than tidings of death walk after his track. Could he have been a murderer?"

"I do not think that," said Sintram. "He seemed to me the best of the two. But it is a strange willfulness of his not to come with me. Did I not invite him kindly? I believe that he can sing well, and he should have sung to me some gentle lullaby. Since my mother has lived in a cloister, no one sings lullabies to me any more."

At this tender recollection his eyes were bedewed with tears. But he did not himself know what he had said besides, for there was wildness and confusion in his spirit. They arrived at the Rocks of the Moon, and mounted up to the stone fortress. The castellan, an old, gloomy man, the more devoted to the young knight from his dark melancholy and wild deeds, hastened to lower the draw-bridge. Greetings were exchanged in silence, and in silence did Sintram enter, and those joyless gates closed with a crash behind the future recluse.

CHAPTER XX.

Yes truly, a recluse, or at least something like it, did poor Sintram now become! For towards the time of the approaching Christmas festival his fearful dreams came over him, and seized him so fiercely, that all the esquires and servants fled with shrieks out of the castle, and would never venture back again. No one remained with him except Rolf and the old castellan. After a while, indeed, Sintram became calm, but he went about looking so pallid and still, that he might have been taken for a wandering corpse.

No comforting of the good Rolf, no devout soothing lays, were of any avail; and the castellan, with his fierce scarred features, his head almost entirely bald from a huge sword-cut, his stubborn silence, seemed like a yet darker shadow of the miserable knight. Rolf often thought of going to summon the holy chaplain of Drontheim; but how could he have left his lord alone with the gloomy castellan, a man who at all times raised in him a secret horror? Biorn had long had this wild strange warrior in his service, and honored him on account of his unshaken fidelity and his fearless courage, though neither the knight nor any one else knew whence the castellan came, nor, indeed, exactly who he was. Very few people knew by what name to call him; but that was the more needless, since he never entered into discourse with any one. He was the castellan of the stone fortress on the Rocks of the Moon, and nothing more.

Rolf committed his deep heart-felt cares to the merciful God, trusting that He would soon come to his aid; and the merciful God did not fail him. For on Christmas-eve the bell at the drawbridge sounded, and Rolf, looking over the battlements, saw the chaplain of Drontheim standing there, with a companion, indeed, that surprised him,—for close behind him appeared the crazy pilgrim, and the dead men's bones on his dark mantle shone very strangely in the glimmering starlight; but the sight of the chaplain filled the good Rolf too full of joy to leave room for any doubt in his mind; for, thought he, whoever comes with him cannot but be welcome! And so he let them both in with respectful haste, and

ushered them up to the hall, where Sintram, pale and with a fixed look, was sitting under the light of one flickering lamp. Rolf was obliged to support and assist the crazy pilgrim up stairs, for he was quite benumbed with cold.

"I bring you a greeting from your mother," said the chaplain as he came in; and immediately a sweet smile passed over the young knight's countenance, and its deadly pallidness gave place to a bright soft glow.

"Oh, heaven!" murmured he, "does my mother yet live, and does she care to know anything about me?"

"She is endowed with a wonderful presentiment of the future," replied the chaplain, "and all that you ought either to do or to leave undone is faithfully mirrored in various ways in her mind, during a half-walking trance. Now she knows of your deep sorrow; and she sends me, the Father-confessor of her convent, to comfort you, but at the same time to warn you; for, she affirms, and as I am also inclined to think, many strange and heavy trials lie before you."

Sintram bowed himself towards the chaplain, with his arms crossed over his breast, and said, with a gentle smile, "Much have I been favored—more, a thousand times more, than I could have dared to hope in my best hours—by this greeting from my mother, and your visit, reverend sir; and all after falling more fearfully low than I had ever before fallen. The mercy of the Lord is great; and how heavy soever the weight and punishment which He may send, I trust, with His grace, to be able to bear it."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A FIGHT BETWEEN A MUNGOOZE AND COBRA CAPELLO.—Being desirous of witnessing a combat between a snake and its inveterate enemy, the mungooze (an animal similar to the ichneumon of Egypt) I requested the charmer to exhibit a fight of the kind. He instantly consented (as every one of these men carry not only snakes, but mungoozes with them,) and led us out into the compound—the field attached to almost every house in cantonments. Having expressed our fears lest any of the party might be injured by the reptile, he proposed that the exhibition should take place under an enormous pheasant-coop of worked wire, which was lying unused in the court-yard. This arrangement was acceded to, and at our suggestion the snake first taken in the morning was selected for the encounter. The mouth of the vessel in which he was enclosed was placed under the edge of the coop, and the covering suddenly withdrawn. In a moment after the cobra capello darted out. The kedgeree-pot was then taken away, and the edges of the pheasant-ry let down. During two or three minutes, the monster poked his nose all round the enclosure, evidently wishing to escape; but finding this impossible, he quietly coiled himself up, freeing, however, his magnificent head from the folds, and remained in a sort of listening attitude. Presently, the man produced the mungooze, and let him in to its adversary. Never was I more surprised. This was the first time I had seen one. I had expected to behold a somewhat powerful opponent. Never could I have fancied that so small an animal would have dared to cope with serpents of the largest and deadliest kind; such, however, was the case. The little creature which now snifled round the edge of the coop was now half as large again as an English rat, of a mottled color, with small red eyes, and would have been a very ugly animal, had it not been for its tail, which was long and bushy, in circumference, near the centre, almost as large as the little body to which it was attached. For a moment the mungooze ran about without going direct up to the snake, which, however, having perceived its tormentor on its first entrance, had prepared to give him battle. Suddenly, the tiny creature, which seemed to be little more than a single mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and without hesitation ran to it. So apparently unequal a contest I never beheld. The cobra capello had reared itself and spread out its hood—a sort of fleshy cape it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The marks round its eyes resembled a pair of spectacles. Its marbled-stained scales seemed all alive, as it raised itself some three feet high to meet the attack of the little savage, whose fiery eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red-hot cinders, as it rushed towards its mighty enemy, and bit it. The snake darted at it, squeezed it, inflicted

its dreadful wound, and then threw itself back. The mungooze was evidently disabled. Faint, and almost dying, it retreated. Many of us fancied the battle over, and regretted the untimely end of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some time, and even lying down with exhaustion, the mungooze began to poke its nose on the grass. What it swallowed none have ever been able to trace, though large rewards have been offered for the discovery. What the herb is which the little animal partakes of, none can tell, but certainly its effects are miraculous, for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought-for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. This scene was re-enacted no less than seven times; each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till actually tired out. The mungooze at length succeeded in catching the monster by the throat and destroying it, to the surprise and admiration of all present. [Bentley's Miscellany.]

AN ETCETE OF MADAME MALIBRAN.—One evening she felt rather annoyed at the general prejudice, expressed by the company then present, against all English vocal compositions, the opinion being altogether in favor of foreign music; some even going so far as to assert that nothing could be good of which the air was entirely and originally of English extraction. Malibran in vain endeavored to maintain that all countries possess, though perhaps in a less equal degree, many ancient melodies, peculiarly their own; that nothing could exceed the beauty of the Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and even some of the old English airs. She then named many compositions of our best modern composers—Bishop, Barnett, Lee, Horn, &c., declaring her belief that if she were to produce one of Bishop's or Horn's ballads as the works of a Signor Vescevo, or Cuerno, thus Italianizing and Espagnolizing their names, they would *faire furore*. In the midst of this discussion she volunteered a new Spanish song, composed, as she said, by a Don Ciocharreria. She commenced—the greatest attention prevailed; she touched the notes lightly, introducing variations on repeating the symphony, and with a serious feeling, though a slight smile might be traced on her lips, began:

"*María traya un caldero*
De aqua, llama levante
María pon tu calado
Ayamos nuestro tea."

She finished—the plaudits resounded, and the air was quoted as a further example how far superior foreign talent was to English. Malibran assented to the justice of their remarks, and agreed to yield still more to their argument, if the same air sung *adagio* should be found equally beautiful when played *presto*. The parties were agreed, when to the positive consternation of all present, and very much to the diversion of Malibran herself, the Spanish melody which she had so divinely sung, was, on being played quick, instantly recognized as a popular English nursery song, by no means of the highest class. Shall we shock our readers when we remind them that

"*María traya un caldero,*" means literally, "Molly, put the kettle on!"

SAGACITY OF A CAT.—It was only a few evenings ago that one of our neighbors, who keeps a shop in Little Underbank, was much surprised at the conduct of his cat. He was standing in his shop, when pussy put a paw on his trousers, and endeavored to pull him towards the cellar leading out of the shop. He took no notice at first, but this she repeated three times, and in order to see what could be the cause of her thus troubling him, he took her in his arms and carried her into the cellar, where he kept a large quantity of leather. Pussy immediately sprang from him, and jumping upon a piece of leather, began to look underneath it, as if in search of something. Her master raised the leather, and he there found a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age concealed under it. On bringing the young rascal from his hiding place, he naturally asked him what he was doing there? The reply was that he had not money to pay for a lodging, and thought he might stay there till morning. The worthy shop-keep made him remember that a feather bed was preferable to a leather one, by inflicting summary punishment on the offender. Thus the sagacity of this cat most probably saved the premises from being robbed, and its master perhaps from being murdered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remonstrance with the Snails.

Ye little snails,
With slippery tails,
Who noiselessly travel
Along this gravel,
By a silvery path of slime unsightly,
Learn that you visit my pea rows nightly.
Felonious your visit, I guess!
And I give you this warning,
That, every morning,
I'll strictly examine the pods;
And if one I hit on,
With slaver or spit on,
Your next meal will be with the gods.
You're a very ancient race,
And Greece and Babylon were amid;
You have tenanted many a royal dome,
And dwelt in the oldest pyramid;
Source of the Nile—oh! you have been there!
In the ark was your flood-bed;
The moonless night of Marathon
You crawled o'er the mighty dead;
But still, though I reverence your ancestors,
I don't see why you should nibble my peas.
Meadows are yours—the hedgerow and brook,
You may bathe in their dewa at morn;
Be aged as you may sound your shells,
In the mountain erect your *horns*,
Fruits and flowers are your rightful dowers,
When why—in the name of wonder—
Did my six pea rows be the only cause,
To excite your midnight plunder?
You never disturb'd your slender shells,
On have hung round my aged walk;
I each might have sat, till he died in his fat,
Inneath his own cabbage stalk:
Now you must fly from the soil of your sires;
Hence on your liveliest crawl:
I think of your poor little snails at home,
Or orphans or emigrants all,
Tensils domestic, and civil, and social,
I give you an evening to pack up:
If the moon of this night does not rise on your
light,
To-morrow I'll hang each man Jack up,
O'll think of my peas and your thievish tricks,
O'll tears of slime, when crossing the *Stye*.

POSTSCRIPT.

If darkness should not let thee read this,
Furtive snail,
Go ask thy friend the glow worm,
For his tale.

A Strange Account of an Adventure with and Escape from Indians.

Colter came to St. Louis in May, 1810, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of 3,000 miles, which he traversed in thirty days. I saw him on his arrival, and received from him an account of his adventures after he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party. I shall relate one anecdote for its singularity. On the arrival of the party at the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing an appearance of an abundance of deer being there, got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who traversed the immense tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone. Soon after, he separated from Dixon, and "trapped" in company with a hunter named Potts; and, aware of the hostility of the Blackfoot Indians, one of whom he had killed by Lewis, set their traps at night and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek about six miles from that mouth of the Missouri called Jefferson Fork. He was ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice. Potts, who insisted that the noise was caused by buffaloes; and they proceeded on, a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the creek, the amount of five or six hundred, who descended them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe; and, at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man, immediately re-took it, and gave to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and, receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore, when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out, "Colter, I am wounded!" Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to es-

cape, and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at the Indian, and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but it was doubtless the effect of sudden but sound reasoning; for, if taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death, according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use Colter's words, "he was made a riddle of." They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner in which he should be put to death. They were at first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at, but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter, who had been some time with the Kee-Katsos or Crow Indians, had in a considerable degree acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and those armed Indians; he therefore cunningly replied that he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, and released him, bidding him save himself if he could. At this instant the horrid war-whoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he himself was surprised. He proceeded toward the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with the prickly pear, on which he was every instant treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than one hundred yards from him. A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter; he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility; but that confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered the fore part of his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head, and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined, if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps by the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop, but, exhausted with running, he fell whilst endeavoring to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground, and broke. Colter instantly snatched up the pointed part, with which he pined him to the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came up to join them, when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment of this time was improved by Colter, who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the Cotton-tree wood, on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place was an island, against the upper part of which a raft of drift timber had lodged. He dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunks of trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived at the river, screaming and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils." They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained until night, when, hearing no more of the Indians, he dived under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, where he landed, and travelled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked, under a burning sun—the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear—he was hungry,

and had no means of killing game, although he saw an abundance around him, and was at least seven days' journey from Lisa's Fort, on the Bighorn branch of the Roche Jaune River. These were circumstances under which almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired. He arrived at the fort in seven days, having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN IN ROXBURY, MASS.—DISCOURSE OF REV. DR. CUMMINGS.—In The Record of the 7th inst., we gave a description of this edifice, announcing at the same time that the laying of the corner stone would take place on the 15th. In accordance with this arrangement the ceremony took place at the appointed time, the discourse being delivered by Rev. Dr. Cummings. The building is to be quadrangular, one hundred and thirty feet square, enclosing a court-yard for muster and parade of seventy feet square, of solid brick and stone, according to plans drawn by P. C. Keeley, architect, of Brooklyn, New York. The foundations are now completed.

The ceremonies were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick who was assisted by a large number of clergymen.

After Vespers the Reverend speaker delivered his discourse, from which we make the following extracts:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have met together on this day to usher into being a permanent and useful institution, destined to form a link between the principles of charity which we learned from our fathers and operating in beneficence in favor of generations now rising, or as yet unborn. The kindly thought and patient zeal which we must recognize as the primal cause of the noble edifice now fairly begun has been active among you for many years. A devoted priest inaugurated this work of truly Christian charity, encouraged in his days and years of toil by the consideration that all great works have small beginnings, and that trials and crosses are an evidence of the Divine favor and protection. God has prospered his faithful servant, and on this day ecclesiastical authority solemnly blesses the work to which he has devoted his life, his flock, his brethren and his brethren in the Catholic faith cheer him by their presence and their generous donations, his neighbors of every creed, including many of the city authorities and most prominent citizens, approve the undertaking as one of great and general utility, and the world at large applauds the enterprise as wise and prudent, and, the world ever judges, by its great test of merit, success. The Catholics of the whole country are interested in the progress and final accomplishment of this glorious undertaking. It is, I believe, the first reformatory school for boys started in North America under Catholic auspices.

The one or two features in the yearly reports that have struck me as worthy of special remark. One point is the large number of boys who, having left the House, applied after a while for re-admission. From June 13, 1851, to January 1, 1853, there have been 1,036 applicants for admission to the House, and 127 have been admitted. The fact evidence of this large number of boys tells us plainly that they never looked upon the walls of the House as shrouded by the prison shadow, or found its courts polluted by the prison smell. They came to knock again at its door and seek the smile of the reverend rector, and natural and voluntary applied they would return to their home if they had one, and to the embrace of a beloved parent. In addition to the re-admissions the report shows that many boys came for the first time of their own accord, and applied for admission, giving as their only reason that they were hungry and miserable, and wanted somebody to take care of them. The voluntary application to a house where, after all liberty is placed under restraints, from morning until night, and all must go like clock-work, shows what the boys tell one another about it, and what, in their shrewd boyish wisdom, they think of it.

Look again at the large number of "Externs" or night lodgers, who use it as a savings bank, where not only money but health and happiness and courage are placed on deposit, to be drawn again at will by the youthful customers. These "Extern" boys have means, and they could seek as others do, for excitement and amusement around the city, but they go of their own accord to a place where prayers are said, discipline required, their lodging paid for out of their earnings, and where their money is kept and laid up, not to gratify the idle caprices of today but to meet real wants and procure sterling advantages in the far future. We find that the institution has been to a considerable extent self-supporting. Our neighbors, whether Catholic or Protestant, must pay some attention to this fact, that the cost of each pupil is very moderate, and that a portion of the money to meet it is derived from the pupils themselves. So we find, to say nothing of money paid for board, that in less than three years up to January, 1853, the pupils who had been taught

music paid into the treasury of the institution, as the proceeds of their concerts, very nearly two thousand dollars above all expenses. In the anniversary reports of funds expended by religious societies, and of the results obtained, you will find that the sinews of war are drawn, and sometimes stretched pretty severely. It takes a prodigious amount of money to convert one from the "abominations of Popery" to those of Protestantism, to get a foolish girl to give up her folly, or to take a little bad boy and make a little good boy. During the year 1852 the three well known public institutions of Boston—the House of Industry, Boylston School, and House of Industry—all three together, placed to trades, boys and girls, 60. The House of the Angel Guardian alone placed out, during the same period of time, boys, 70. It would really seem judicious on the part of the public to consider whether if it keeps up one set of establishments where, with lavish expenditure the net results are so small, it might not advantageously be converted, to a moderate extent at least, another where so much more is got for their money. And now it is time to take leave of my subject and bid farewell to my kind and patient hearers. To the latter I will say that I return my most grateful thanks for their attention to my remarks. As an appropriate valedictory to the subject, I fervently hope and pray that the angel guardians of the boys for whose benefit this noble institution is being built, may watch over its progress and guide it on to a happy completion, and that it may stand for many long years as a monument to show what great things a man can accomplish when his sole aim is to serve Almighty God, and save the souls of his fellow-creatures.

INTERESTING ITEMS BY OUR MILITARY REPORTER.

The drill of the Seventh Regiment on Fashion Course, L. I., on last Monday passed off with great eclat. The day was clear and well suited for marching. The Guard mustered about five hundred and twenty-five muskets, and had a full band and a corps of twenty drummers. They assembled at 7 A. M. at La Fayette Place, and after some few movements marched to the foot of Tenth street, where there was a special boat waiting to convey them to Hunter's Point; thence they proceeded by the Flushing Railroad to the station at Fashion Course. There was about five thousand assembled in and around the grounds; and carriages and vehicles of all kinds were there in hundreds. The Guards had eight companies of thirty-two front, and throughout all their movements preserved a harmony of action, and maintained their previous character of being the crack corps of the First Division. A little after 2 o'clock they broke ranks until half-past 2, when they again formed and practiced in the firing by companies and by battalion, after which they were reviewed by Gen. Hall. At 5 o'clock the Regiment returned to the depot and took the cars to Hunter's Point, where they arrived about half-past 6 o'clock, and embarking on board a steamer landed at the foot of Twenty-third street, where they formed and marched to Fourteenth street and Broadway and dismissed. Altogether the Seventh should feel well satisfied that the parade terminated without any accidents to mar the pleasure of day.

The French portion of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal, paraded on Friday, 13th inst., with six commands of thirteen front, and presented a very neat appearance as they marched through Broadway.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment parades by wings at the Division Armory, corner White and Elm streets, on the following days: Companies A, Capt. Corcoran, B, Capt. Coddington, D, Capt. McGuire, and I, Capt. Kelly, on Friday, the 27th, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., in fatigue uniform, blue coats, white belts and pants. Companies C, Capt. Cavanagh, E, Lieut. Kelly, F, Capt. Breslin, and G, Capt. Connan, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., in full dress uniform, (green coats.) Line will be formed on each evening at 8 o'clock. The Regiment parades for inspection in fatigue uniform on Tuesday the 25th of June.

The Seventy-first are in a difficulty about their Armory over Centre Market, which they consider as unsafe, and for which they asked of the authorities an appropriation of a sufficient sum to make it suitable for their use as a drill room. We believe they have not been as successful as they expected.

Company F, Capt. Buck, of the Eighth, have taken action on their proposed trip to Niagara, having already, we believe, decided on the route. Capt. Wheeler's Company (F) of the Seventy-first have expressed openly their disapprobation of the system of excluding all citizens but those of American origin from the ranks of the Regiment. We hope that this subject will be investigated by the liberal members of this corps, as it is certainly unjust to exclude a citizen from militia regiment, while the law compels him to enlist, to serve on juries, or to pay a commutation fee.

The Sixth Regiment of Col. Fitch's parade on Wednesday, 18th inst. Line to be formed on Broome street, right on Broadway at 3 P. M. The Eighth Regiment proposes having a field day on Fashion Course, L. I., in the first week of June.

On Monday, 16th inst., the Supreme Court, (Hon. Judge Clarke,) denied the motion for a mandamus to compel Brigadier-General Egan to revoke the order consolidating the Twelfth Regiment with the Tenth, and deciding that the Commander-in-Chief possesses full power to consolidate.

Hymn to the Madonna.

The following hymn was written on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Madonna at Fort Lee. We were obliged to omit it in our report of the ceremony in last week's Record:

Hail, Madonna! Star of Morning,
Virgin crown'd with glorious light;
Grace divine thy brow adorning,
Shines with rays serene and bright.
Queen of Angels, pure and holy,
Whose bright throne is fix'd above,
'Neath thy footstool bending lowly,
Here we tender thee our love.

Pearl of light whose heavenly beauty
Dazzles even an angel's gaze,
Guard the structure which our duty
Bids us to thy honor raise;
Thou whose life on earth was stainless
As the snow-flake's spotless hue,
Thou whose Son hath made death painless,
Be still present to our view.

Virgin pure, we now implore thee—
Lead our hearts unto this cleave;
And, as low we bend before thee,
Design this offering to receive;
Planet which reflects the glory
Of the Sun of Righteousness,
Ask of Him that evermore He
Will this sacred fabric bless.

Thou to whom alone was't given
Freedom from sin's pristine stain;
Moonbeam fair from thy bright heaven,
Ever with thy children shine;
Chosen of God's Holy Spirit,
Mother of His only Son,
Intercede, that through His merit,
Our salvation may be won.

Mirror of divine refuge,
Mother! grant us this place
We may, through thy kind indulgence,
In thee view thy Son's dear face;
Here, beside His holy altar,
We invoke thy gracious aid;
May we never, never falter
In His service, holy maid.

Once again we bow before thee,
Joy of sinners, light of morn;
Once again we here implore thee,
With thy smiles our hearts adorn;
Mother, whose resplendent beauty
Sheds on all its sun-bright rays,
Bless the structure which thy duty
Prompts thy children here to raise.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRESSIVE CULTIVATION OF FRUITS.

—The progressive cultivation of fruits, as well as of other vegetable productions, and their removal by wandering tribes and conquerors, from region to region, give, when these events can be traced, a peculiar interest to the subject. The absence of records, and the little attention which early history has paid to almost anything save the splendid though destructive tracks of victorious armies, has involved the facts in obscurity; but wherever man has penetrated, we may be assured that he has assisted the dissemination of vegetable productions, "much more surely and rapidly than the birds which bear their seeds from land to land, than the currents of the ocean, or even than the winds."

If we consider, for example, the fruits of our own country, we shall observe to what extent the conquests of foreign foes have operated in this beneficial manner. Before the invasion of the Romans, the natives of Britain probably possessed no other than the wild fruits of northern Europe, the crab, the sloe, the hazel-nut and the acorn. The Romans themselves had but a few centuries before obtained their principal fruits from Greece, and more eastern countries. It was not till the triumph of Lucullus, that the cherry was transported to Italy from Pontus, as a memorial of his conquest. In less than a century the same species of cherry was common in France, in Germany and in England, where the conquerors had introduced it. Thus the cherry, and in all probability the peach, the plum, the apple, and the pear, are evidences that England was once a colony of Rome. It is interesting to remark, as a fact in perfect accordance with the ordinary operations of the allwise but mysterious Governor, who "causes the wrath of man to praise him," that the evils of war are generally mitigated, in the earlier stages of society, by the diffusion of the arts of cultivation. Plutarch, noticing this in the case of Alexander the Great, says, perhaps with some natural exaggeration, that the communications which that conqueror opened up between distant nations, by his progress into India, had more benefited mankind than all the speculative philosophers of Greece. This incidental blessing, however, is only confined to the early stages of society; and war becomes an unmitigated evil when mankind have far advanced in civilization—an evil, however, to which that very civilization tends to put an end, by distinctly exhibiting it in this light.

Another and milder sway introduced new fruits into Great Britain. I mean that of the

church. The monks, after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, appear to have been the only gardeners, and in the agreeable relaxations of this profession they took great delight. While the rude nobles and barons, and their still ruder dependents, wasted each other by mutual depredations, the sacred ground of the church was universally respected; and here the gentle arts of peace found shelter, and were successfully pursued. The venerable abbey is almost always found situated on some spot remarkable for its fertility, as well as for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. "Even though it has been wholly neglected, though its walls be in ruins, covered with stone-crop and wall-flower, and its area produce but the rankest weeds, there are still the remains of the aged fruit-trees, the venerable pears, the delicate little apples, and the luscious black cherries. The chestnuts and walnuts may have yielded to the axe, and the fig-trees and vines died away, but sometimes the mulberry is left, and the strawberry and raspberry struggle among the ruins."

The Crusades, by renewing a communication with the countries of the East, again assisted the diffusion of those vegetable treasures which had been neglected after the destruction of the Roman empire. The monastic gardens owed many of their choicest fruits to the care of those ecclesiastics who had accompanied the expeditions to the Holy Land. A similar result of this taste for horticulture, which existed in European monasteries, seems to have accompanied their transplantation to the new world. "In studying the history of the conquest," says Humboldt, "we admire the extraordinary rapidity with which the Spaniards of the sixteenth century spread the cultivation of European vegetable along the ridge of the Cordilleras, from one extremity of the continent to the other;" and he attributes this remarkable effect principally to the industry and taste of the religious missionaries. In the South Seas, in Southern Africa, and in Australia, the same system is now pursued; in the two former places, chiefly by missionaries; in the latter, by the free settlers. With regard to Australia, in particular, the introduction of European fruits, and other vegetable productions, was essential to the subsistence and comfort of the inhabitants, for, previous to its occupation by the British, there was scarcely a production of the soil fit for human food; and it is remarkable that the only addition which has been made to the list of our garden vegetables, by the discovery of that new and singular continent, is a species of spinach. It was not till the age of Queen Elizabeth, that horticulture made much progress among the middle classes. Commerce began at that era to diffuse its wealth, as well as its intelligence and enterprise; and then horticulture may be said to have first commenced its beneficial influences among the mass of the people.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES RESPECTING SNAILS.—The elegance and simplicity in the contour or shape of shells; the richness and variety of their colors, and the singularity in many of their forms, have ever excited attention to this confined but interesting department of created nature; and the comparative facility with which they may be collected and arranged, together with the durability of their structure, make them peculiarly adapted for the display of a cabinet. Their uses, however, have not been entirely confined to the gaze of curiosity, or to fanciful embellishment. The inhabitants of many of them give a rich and nutritious food. The greater part of the lime used in America for agricultural and architectural purposes, is made of calcined shells; the public streets of Christianstad and Santa Cruz are paved with the Strombus Gigas; and the town of Conchillon is entirely built of marine shells. The blue and white belts of the Indians of North America, as symbols of peace and amity, in opposition to the war hatchet, and by which the fate of nations is often decided, are made of the Venus Mercenaria; and the gorget of the chieftain's war dress is formed of the Mytilus Margaritiferus. The military horn of many African tribes is the Murex Tritonis; the rare variety of which, with the volutions reversed, is held sacred, and only used by the high priests. The highest order of dignity among the Friendly Islands, is the permission to wear the Cypræa Aurantium, or orange cowry. And Lister relates that the inhabitants of the province of Nicaragua

fasten the Ostrea Virginica to a handle of wood, and use it as a spade to dig up the ground. As matter of traffic, they bear a nominal value and appreciation proportionate to their supposed scarcity or beauty. Rumphius is said to have given nearly a thousand pounds for one of the first discovered specimens of the Venus Dione. The Conus Cedo nulli, so very rarely offered for sale, is valued at three hundred guineas. The Turbo Scalaris, if large and perfect, is worth a hundred guineas; the Cypræa Aurantium, with a hole beaten through it, is worth fifty; and it has been calculated that a complete collection of the British Conchology is worth its weight in pure silver. In an economical and political view, they are of considerable import. Pearls, the diseased excrescences of mussels and oysters, form a portion of the revenues of these and other kingdoms, and constitute, with jewels, the rich and costly ornaments by which the high and wealthy ranks of polished society are distinguished. The Cypræa Moneta, or money cowry, forms the current coin of many nations of India and Africa; and this covering or coat of an inconsiderable worm, stands at this day as the medium of barter for the liberty of man; a certain weight of them being given in exchange for a slave. The scholar needs not the reminiscence, that the suffrages of the ancient Athenians were delivered in, marked upon a shell; the record of which is still commemorated in the derivation of our terms, testament and attestation. As one of the principal agents of decomposition and gradual dissolution, the geologist will find his researches assisted by an examination into their rapid and astonishing powers of perforating and disuniting rocks of calcareous sandstone, limestone, marble, and even the hardest masses of granite and porphyry, wherever they come in contact with the ocean.

FOPS OF FORMER TIMES.—We question whether the celebrated Beau Brummell, and even the equally celebrated Romeo Coates, are not absolutely mere Quakers in their dress compared with some of the distinguished dressers of former days. Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist; over the body a brown doublet, finely flowered and embroidered with pearl. In the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button; his trunk or breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, with white ribbon. On great court days, his shoes were so gorgeously covered with precious stones, as to have exceeded the value of £6,000, and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies and pearls. King James' favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake off a few on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers up, who were generally the Dames de la Cour; for our Duke never condescended to accept what he himself had dropped. His cloaks were trimmed with great diamond buttons and diamond handbags, cockades and ear-rings, yoked with great ropes and knots of pearls. He had twenty-seven suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace, silk velvet, silver, gold and gems could contribute, one of which was a white uncut velvet, set all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds valued at four score thousand pounds, besides a great feather, stuck all over with diamonds, as were also his sword, girdle, hat and spurs. When the difference in the value of money is considered, the sums thus ridiculously squandered in dress must have been prodigious.

THE SLENFLOWER.—The value of this plant, which is easily cultivated, and ornamental to the garden, is scarcely known in most parts of the kingdom. The seed forms a most excellent and convenient food for poultry, and it is only necessary to cut off the heads of the plant when ripe, tie them in bunches and hang them up in a dry situation, to be used as wanted. They not only fatten every kind of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs they lay. When cultivated to a considerable extent, they are also capital food for sheep and pigs, and for pheasants. The leaves when dried form a good powder for cattle; the dried stalks burn well and form an abundance of alkali, and when in bloom the flower is most attractive to bees.

FACETIÆ.

A SAD CASE OF DISTRESS.—A man in the last stage of destitution came before the sitting magistrate at Lambeth street, London, and stated, that having, by the operation of the Poor Laws, been suddenly deprived of parish assistance, he was reduced to such extremity, that, if not instantly relieved, he must be driven to a deed that his soul abhorred. The worthy magistrate instantly ordered him five shillings from the poor-board, and after a suitable admonition against giving way to despair, asked him what dreadful he would have been impelled to, but for this seasonable relief. "To work!" said the man with a deep sigh, as he left the office.

INGENUOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—A gentleman received his landlady's account the other day made out in the style of spelling; and handwriting peculiar to the sisters of the Sud, but there was one charge of 1s. 6d. for "skewering the stars" which defied even his practiced comprehension. After wondering for some time how such a work could ever have been performed, and still more, why it should have been executed particularly at his expense, the debtor sent for Mrs. Parlas when the reading turned out to be for "scouring the stairs."

RECIFE FOR MAKING EVERLASTING SHOES.—A nobleman of Gascony (for all Gascons are noblemen) complaining that his pumps did not last long enough, the humble shoemaker asked him of what stuff his lordship should like to have them made.

"Make the vamp," said he, "of the throat of a chorister; the quarter, of the skin of wolf's neck; and the sole, of a woman's tongue."

The astonished Crispin made bold with second question, in the shape of a timid exclamation: "Pardon?"

"Why, you blockhead," replied the wag, "because the first never admits water; the second, because it never bends on either side; and the last, because, although always in motion, it never wears out."

YANKEE WIT.—A "notion seller" was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and oiled, and with a looking-glass in front, to a lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it's beautiful," said the vendor.

"Beautiful, indeed! A look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady.

"Then, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better buy one that han't got no looking-glass."

AGREEABLE READING.—Mr. Hogg, in his Life tells us this anecdote of a man of Eskdalemuir. He had borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbor, and on returning it, he understood him to have thought of it. The neighbor man replied he "had read it all through, but cannot say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that I ever saw in my life."

PROMPT ANSWER.—Chateaufort, keeper of the seals of Louis XIII., when a boy of nine years old, was asked many questions a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said, "I will give you an orange if you will tell me where the gold is." "My lord," replied the boy, "will give you two oranges if you tell me where he is not."

DR. JOHNSON.—When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married, told her that he was of mean extraction; that he had no money; and that he had an unchangeable. The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with the doctor, replied that she had no more money than himself; and that though she had not a relation hanging about his neck who deserved hanging; and that he was accomplished this very curious affair.

A GOOD RESOLVE.—Sir William B., being at a parish meeting, made some proposals, and was objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, "Sir," says he to the farmer, "do you know that I have been at two universities and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," said the farmer, "what that?" "I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, 'The more you sucked the greater calf he grew.'"

A LAY MAN'S EXCUSE.—A father asked his son what he was doing. He told him he was "I am busied," said he, "in hearing counsel every morning. Industry advises me to go up; sloth to lie still; and so they give me twenty reasons, for and against. It is my part to hear what is said on both sides; and the time the cause is over, dinner is ready."

CANDOR.—An honest brewer divided his liquor into three classes—strong, table, common table, and lamen-table. This, at least, was honest.

SHARP RETORT.—Will you lend father your newspaper sir?—he only just wants to read it. "Yes, sir," he says, "I will lend it to you, but I don't want to cut it."

A gallant old Scottish officer was narrating the story of a man who had been jilted by a fickle beauty of the age, in favor of the Duke A.—and he concluded the story thus, in a tone of much emotion, "Poor fellow, he never got over it; he died, sir, it was the death of him," and then, after a pause of much pathos, with a faltering voice, he added, "He did not live above fifteen years after it."

THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

A Historical Account of "The Stations."

Prepared expressly for The Record.

[CONTINUED.]

The briefs of Clement XII and Benedict V gave the privilege of erecting the Way of the Cross to the Franciscans of the minor observance, and to the reformed, who are under the authority of the Minister-General. It seemed from this that the others of the religious of the Order of St. Francis, who were their own General, could not without special indulgent erect the Way of the Cross. Conventualists and the Capuchins begged to this number. The latter have obtained perpetual grants, which enable them to erect the Stations in certain provinces.

In 1787 the Capuchins of the Swiss Province asked the Congregation of Indulgences this privilege—that they might be enabled to erect the Way of the Cross, where there was no convent of the Minor Observance. The Sacred Congregation decided on granting them this faculty; but when Cardinal Pio, the Prefect of the Congregation, made the usual relation to the Pope respecting this matter, he desired that the Commissary-General of the Minor Observants should not be in fault. To the Provincial of the Swiss Province the perpetual faculty of putting up the Stations where there were none of the Minor Observants was accordingly granted. The following are the documents connected with this concession.

In a congregation held at the Quirinal Palace on Friday, September 13, 1787, the following decree was made for the Swiss Province. "A worthy solicitude of the Capuchin Fathers in performing the more difficult missions shows itself in an especial manner in the Swiss Province, where by the example of its austere life and apostolical character, especially in assisting Catholics, they have facilitated this almost deserted portion of vineyard. Amongst other works of religion and piety, being anxious to promote the devotion of our Lord's passion, they desire to erect the Way of the Cross in order that it may be more easily meditated on. This privilege is reserved to the Religions of the Order of St. Francis, and the Capuchin Fathers desire to obtain the faculty of erecting the Way of the Cross, with all the indulgences. This request being sent to the Congregation of Indulgences by the Swiss Fathers, in order that none of the faithful of that country may be deprived of so great spiritual advantage, and that the Protestants may be more edified. The following answer has been returned: "Having heard the others of the Minor Observance, we answer the affirmative, and give the following instruction: That the faculty requested is granted, provided that there is no danger of irreverence in places where those who are not Catholics reside, and in the audience with the Holy Fathers it was agreed that the grant should be expedited by the Fathers of the Minor Observance, as the guardianship of the Holy places in Jerusalem belongs to them exclusively. This was granted in the following terms: "As through the kindness of the Roman Pontiffs the faculty of erecting the Way of the Cross in every part of the world was granted to our Order as an especial honor, and that this should be done by one of our Fathers immediately, subject to the Minister-General, having first obtained faculties from him. The Most Eminent Cardinal Pio has granted to the Catholics of Switzerland the privilege of performing this holy exercise, and also of gaining the indulgences attached to it. We, induced by the desire of promoting Christian piety in those places where there are no convents of our Order, and where its members cannot with any facility be invited, for the greater glory of God and in remembrance of the passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, give permission to the Provincial of the Capuchins in this province and to his successors, by virtue of faculties granted us by Clement XII, to erect the aforesaid Stations, and also to delegate faculties for this purpose to those of your Order immediately subject to you. This faculty extends only to Switzerland, and there are so many convents of your Order. All the usual indulgences can be obtained, and all the constitutions of the Holy

See in this matter must be observed. May the Lord of peace be with you."

"ROME, 17th January, 1788."

In 1746 Benedict XIV, by a brief dated March 26, extended to the Way of the Cross, erected in the Church of the Capuchins of the Province of Bavaria, all the indulgences that belong to those which are in the Minor Observance. The Duke of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, demanded this privilege of the Holy See, as will be perceived from the following brief:

"Since the worthy and laudable practice prevails in many parts of the world, of recalling to memory the passion of our Lord by the devotion called the Way of the Cross, and as we have heard that this flourishes in an especial manner in the churches of the Capuchins in the Province of Bavaria. In order that this devotion may be increased more and more, and relying on the mercy of God and the authority of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, we bestow on them indulgences from that heavenly treasures of the Church which God has entrusted to our administration. In compliance with the request which Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, in the name of the Elector, has addressed to us, we grant to all the faithful of both sexes who shall perform the pious exercise in the church of the Capuchins, meditate on our Lord's passion and do other pious works, all the indulgences which Innocent XI and Innocent XII and other Popes have given to those Stations, when erected in the churches of the Minor Observants.

"ROME, March 26, 1746."

In 1751, at the request of the King of Spain, a similar concession was made to the convents of the Capuchins in Spain. By the brief of Benedict XIV, permission was not given to erect the Way of the Cross, where there was a house of the Observants, unless it was at a distance, and the difficulty of the journey seemed to require that a new set of Stations should be set up, in order that the faithful might frequent them oftener. Under these circumstances the General of the Minor Observants could not erect the Way of the Cross in the convents of the Capuchins, where there were any houses of his own order, except in the case provided for in the grant of Benedict XIV to the kingdoms of Bavaria and Spain; the privilege conceded to the former kingdom has been already mentioned. A similar indulgence was granted for the kingdom of Spain. The date of this privilege is July 5, 1851.

We have thus seen how far the Holy See has been pleased to extend the Stations of the Cross and the privileges connected with them. At first the power of erecting them was confined to the Minor Observants, one of the family of the Order of St. Francis, and this was confined to their own churches. Permission was then given to have them placed in other churches not belonging to them. The faculty of erecting them was then communicated to the Capuchins, and the same indulgence was attached to them, as they already enjoyed in the churches of the Minor Observants. This seems to be the first concession or derogation from the privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed. The custody of the holy places in Jerusalem had been entrusted to them, and so they faithfully discharged their duty through centuries it was deemed fitting that they should have all the honor and glory belonging to them. The wants of the church required that a different order of things should now be introduced. This we shall next proceed to give an account of.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BERMUDA.—The Royal Gazette of Bermuda, dated the 26th of April, has the following: "A portion of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in course of erection in this town (Hamilton), was opened for divine worship on the morning of Sunday last—Easter Day. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. Rogers (under whose supervision the building has been so far erected), who subsequently preached an affectionate and appropriate sermon. The Chapel was well filled with an attentive congregation. The altar was neatly decorated with vases of flowers, and adorned with some beautiful and suitable pictures. Reverend Mr. Holden, Mr. Rogers' successor in office, was present. Reverend Mr. Rogers left in the mail boat last evening, having received an important appointment in Nova Scotia. He carries with him, for his future health and happiness, the sincere good wishes of all with whom he was acquainted in these islands.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST.—WHAT THE CATHOLICS ARE DOING AT DUBUQUE.—The following will, we have no doubt, be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in the progress of the great West, and what Catholic is there who does not?

Gen. Shields has been spending a week with his friend, Gov. Bissell of Illinois, on his way home from Washington, and a few days with his friend, Judge Corkery of Dubuque. He has purchased several hundred dollars worth of agricultural implements and seeds at the latter place, for his extensive farm in Southern Minnesota.

There was a pleasing subject of reflection offered to the Catholic heart, in the Sanctuary of the Cathedral of Dubuque, on Sunday, the 1st of May. Three children of St. Bernard, called forth from the austere life of the Cistercian cell, to break the bread of life in a mission of mixed nationalities over the broad prairies of America. The Catholics of Dubuque are natives of a dozen or more nations. The location of the city is only a quarter of a century out of possession of the rude savage, whose war-whoop resounded across the waters of the mighty Mississippi, and many of whose rude relics are not yet obliterated from the surface of the soil. Now the massive bells of St. Raphael, Trinity and St. Patrick toll the soul-inspiring "Angels," and hundreds of living voices sing the "Salve Regina" every evening during this glorious month of May. The three ecclesiastics referred to were Right Rev. Bishop Smythe, Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman (not Gorman, as some will have it,) Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, and Rev. Francis Walsh of Wexford, Allamakee County, Iowa. Three saintly men as ever lived, and none of whom had been less than twenty years a Trappist. Bishop O'Gorman was once a counsellor in the halls of the Four Courts of Dublin, and his silver tongue has not forgot its calling, though wielded in a different sphere. He is about fifty years of age, of small stature, and hair perfectly white. There is a childlike affability in his manners. His discourses are modest and without effort, but very eloquent, persuasive and chaste.

Another interesting little scene was presented in the streets of Dubuque on the first Sunday of May. A large number of children of both sexes received their first communion at Trinity (German) Church, and marched after mass, with banners and bouquets, to the Cathedral, for the purpose of receiving an Episcopal blessing. A respectable Protestant from Baltimore was being received into the Church at the moment when these little innocents presented themselves before the Sanctuary, and the gratification which both these incidents gave to the heart of the good Bishop, may more easily be imagined than described.

The German Catholics of Dubuque keep up an interesting custom which they introduced some ten years since. On every Corpus Christi Thursday they march from their own church through the public streets, bearing banners and a cross raised high in the air, headed by the Priest and his Acolytes in surplices, and the whole congregation chanting the Litanies. They return in the same order, after visiting the Cathedral and receiving the Episcopal benediction, and although they are gazed at by astonished thousands in the densely crowded thoroughfares, not the smallest insult has ever been offered them. This is a good evidence of the Catholic spirit of Dubuque.

The number of converts in the Diocese of Dubuque during the year 1858, was 124. The Catholic population of Iowa is ascertained to be 75,000.

The number of adults who received communion in the Catholic churches of Dubuque, on Easter Sunday, was over six hundred. This was exclusive of the Young Men's Society of Dubuque, and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The regular day for both these societies happened to be on the second Sunday after Easter, and they united on that day in a very edifying manner.

One of the oldest and most respectable Protestant physicians in Dubuque was to be received into the Catholic Church by Rev. James B. Donelan, on Sunday, the 15th inst. We shall publish his name when we hear of his reception. Several other respectable Protestants of that city are preparing to follow his example.

Rev. J. F. Brazil, formerly Vicar General of the Diocese of Wheeling, Va., is appointed Vicar General of the Diocese of Dubuque, and Pastor of Des Moines, the new seat of government of Iowa.

The Trappist Monastery of Mount Melleray, in Ireland, is sending out a new Prior to

their house near Dubuque, to take the place of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Gorman.

Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, will visit Dubuque this month.

CONFIRMATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.—At seven o'clock Mass on Sunday morning last, two hundred and three persons were confirmed in St. Joseph's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, among whom were several converts. At halfpast ten o'clock an eloquent sermon was preached by the same Right Rev. Bishop, who also made a most pleasing and appropriate address at halfpast three o'clock. In the evening there was a procession and a celebration of the Blessed Virgin's Sodality. From five to six hundred members united in the pious exercises. A practical sermon was delivered by Rev. M. M. Hallinan.

(Philadelphia Herald and Visitor, May 14.)

CONFIRMATION AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BONA-FACE IN LOUISVILLE.—The Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in this, the oldest and largest German Catholic congregation of the city, on Sunday, the 1st inst., after vespers, to seventy-six persons, of whom forty-nine had made their first communion on the morning of the same day. Besides the Rev. Pastor, Father Edmund Etschman, and his worthy assistant, Rev. Dionysius Alarh, the Rev. Laurence Bax, of St. John's Church was in attendance. The Bishop addressed the children before and after the Confirmation, and the ceremony was concluded by his solemnly imparting the benediction of the most Holy Sacrament. As usual, the large and beautiful parochial church was crowded to overflowing, and everything was most edifying.

(Louisville Guardian, 7th inst.)

CONFIRMATION.—Right Rev. Bishop Bayley will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Mary's Church, Gloucester City, N. J., on Sunday, the 29th inst.; and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a lecture delivered in the same church for the benefit of St. Mary's School, by the Right Rev. Bishop, preceded by the blessing of a bell for the new school-house.

CONFIRMATION.—On Saturday morning, the 8th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick confirmed ninety-six persons in St. Patrick's Church; sixty-four of this number, under the instruction of their zealous pastor, Father Dolan, made their first communion on the same occasion. At the High Mass the Archbishop preached an appropriate sermon.—*Mirror*.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—FALLING OF A HUGE BELL.—A MAN JERKED UP ONE HUNDRED FEET IN A SECOND.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of May 7 says:—Yesterday, at the Catholic Church, some twenty persons were engaged in putting up a new bell which arrived from Pittsburgh the evening before. There was a windlass erected on the ground, to which was attached a snatch box and shieve. Immediately above the open space in the cupola, to which the bell was to be drawn up, there protruded a beam, to which was attached another snatch block and pulley, and the bell was to have been conveyed to the top by means of strong ropes, working through these shieves by the power of the windlass and cylinder upon the ground.

The bell had been raised in this way almost up to the open space in the cupola, and the men were just ready to pull it in. A man named Thomas Newton was below, guiding the folds of the rope as it wound around the cylinder. To do this he had a firm grasp upon the rope. When the bell had reached a great height from the ground, one of the eggs in the wheels of the windlass fixture gave way. Another revolution of the wheel ripped off all the eggs; the bell fell to the ground, and Newton, who had hold of the lower end of the rope, was carried up, with frightful velocity, a distance of one hundred feet from the ground, and about four feet above the aperture where the bell was to have been taken in.

Before those engaged in the work could comprehend what had happened, Newton, with his hands all lacerated and bleeding, worked himself down opposite the aperture, and called for help to those within. Bishop Whelan, who was on the platform in the cupola, reached out, at the risk of his life almost, and seizing Newton by the waist, pulled him from his awful position. The accident struck everybody with amazement, and all but the eye-witnesses were loth to believe in the incredulous fact. The bell weighed three thousand seven hundred pounds, and, as it fell without hindrance, some idea may be formed of the rapidity with which Newton ascended.

He says he thought of letting go the rope, but before the thought was clearly defined, he was at the beam, a hundred feet above. He had not time to let go his hold upon the rope.

VISITING BISHOPS AT BALTIMORE.—Last week (says The Catholic Mirror of the 14th inst.) Baltimore was favored with the presence of two distinguished prelates—Right Rev. Dr.

Berry, Bishop of Savannah, and Right Rev. Dr. Verot of Florida.

Bishop Barry will return to his Diocese by the New York route, and we sincerely hope that the bracing northern air may contribute to the perfect restoration of his health, which has been somewhat impaired under the pressure of his many and weighty duties.

Bishop Verot appeared last Sunday in the Cathedral pulpit and delivered an excellent sermon. His old friends were delighted at seeing him once more amongst them, and they availed themselves of the occasion to manifest their sincere regard. He will speedily set sail for Europe, in the hope that he may there succeed in procuring aid for his portion of the Church, where the harvest is ripening, but there are few laborers to gather it in.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY ANGELS, BUFFALO.—This beautiful Church, located on Prospect Hill, was dedicated according to announcement, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 10 a.m.; the Rt. Rev. Joseph E. B. Guignes, D. D., Bishop of Bytown, officiated at the ceremony, and the Right Rev. Bishop Timon preached an eloquent and important discourse. He took occasion to refer to the fact that the Church is erected on the very spot where formerly stood the poor house, the doors of which had been closed against Priests seeking to console the dying inmates; and contrasted human Protestant bigotry with the divine Catholic charity that now prevails. He was gratified to find that the worthy Oblate Fathers had not only done this noble work, but the house of the good Sisters, also, proved their zeal for the young, especially of the prosperous congregation of the Holy Angels, and he fervently prayed that the design of the projector of the Church, Rev. E. Chevalier, would shortly be realized. The discourse made a deep impression on the highly respectable congregation in attendance.

The Very Rev. F. O'Farrell and other clergymen of the city aided in the service of the day, and were assisted by students from the cathedral.

Having already referred to the style and finish of the church, we do not propose making additional remarks, until the work is completed, but would say that much credit is due to the zealous Fathers for the erection of so noble a monument to the honor and glory of God, and for the convenience of the congregation. [Buffalo Sentinel, 14th inst.]

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF BALTIMORE.—At the annual meeting held on the 9th inst., says the same paper, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, James W. Jenkins; Vice Presidents, 1st, Henry R. McNally; 2d, John R. Staylor, 3d, B. B. Neumann; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. V. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Cumiskey; Treasurer, B. Gough; Literary Committee, Rev. Wm. F. Clark, S. J., Daniel Kirwin, P. A. Todd.

PROGRESS OF TRUE RELIGION IN TEXAS.—A respected correspondent writing from Victoria, Texas, gives the following interesting items in regard to the progress of the Church in that far distant State. Through the great exertions, he says, of our revered Bishop and his worthy priests our faith is largely on the increase. The want of clergymen is the only impediment to a much larger augmentation. We have at this time the far-famed Father Weneger, S. J., among us. He commenced his labors for this State at Galveston, and began a mission at this place on Passion Sunday, and closed on Palm Sunday. He is truly a wonderful man. Although he preached six times every day in German and English, besides giving lectures to the married men and women, and to the youth of both sexes separately, and hearing confessions, he never appeared to be the least fatigued. It put me in mind of early Christians, to see how many attended early Mass, notwithstanding that many are laborers, and all had their three ways to go; and more than this, the last three days our church was crowded to the exclusion of a large number. Many of the various Protestant sects came, no doubt, from motives of curiosity, and to make remarks, etc., but several have received impressions that will not be forgotten for a long time. He closed the mission by erecting a cross of twelve feet high, and giving the Papal Benediction. His fine person and voice, his elegant language and facility of delivery, his splendid gesticulation, altogether, made such an impression, that it was plain to every good Christian something more than the mere man was present. If we could have favored with some of your good lecturers, Dr. says for instance, a great deal of good would follow.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN CANADA.—A Catholic Church destroyed by an incendiary.—The following account of this sacrilegious outrage is from The Toronto Freeman of the 13th inst.:

The Catholic Church of Normandy, in the County of Grey, was burned to the ground, on the morning of Sunday, the 1st of May. The building had just been completed, and was on the main road to Owen Sound. Although the

edifice was humble, still, it was as dear to those whose means and labor contributed to its erection, and whose cost as much trouble to get it up as a Cathedral in a populous city. The fire was discovered by Mr. Dessause, who lives contiguous to where the chapel stood. He was aroused from sleep by the noise of his horses and dogs. He arose, and saw the whole building on fire. The incendiary was early at the work of destruction. The church was fired between two and three o'clock. In the morning—an hour when no eye was likely to behold the deed—save that All-Seeing Eye, which penetrates the darkest recesses of nature, and looks through the thickest covering of the human heart.

It is not more than twelve months since the Church at Mount Forest, in the same Mission, was burned down; and almost within the same period the Church at Arthur was literally perforated by balls, fired from guns in the hands of Orangemen. In one year, then, we have recorded the wholesale burning of two Catholic churches, and the partial destruction of two others in the same locality, and by the same iniquitous brotherhood.

As in all other cases that concerned Catholic tax-payers, and Catholic property, the Government neglected to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the party implicated in the burning of Mount Forest Church. It is not a culpable connivance and apathy caused by parties in consideration on the part of the Executive, that we may attribute the repetition of these demoniacal crimes.

FOREIGN.

PALM SUNDAY AT ROME.—First and foremost there was Our Prince, for so we English, in our affection for the royal family, like to call him. He was dressed as a colonel of the guards, and excited much interest and attention. His royal highness came rather late, and left St. Peter's before the commencement of Mass, so as to arrive in time for the evening service at the English church. There were present also the Queen Mother of Spain and the Duke of Mecklenburg. It was observed that the English ladies were more circumspect in their conduct, though much objection might have been taken to a hundred *lorgnettes* which were raised as the Pope was carried in state through the body of the church. The only lady that was censured was a Russian lady, as I am informed, who was detected eating biscuits by one of the "Cammeriers" on duty. The lady, instead of heeding his remonstrance, continued eating, on which she was informed that if she did not desist a Swiss soldier would be ordered to remove her, on which the lady blushed, and pocketed the reproof and the biscuits. [London Times' correspondent.]

PROMOTIONS BY THE POPE.—We have received an account of the promotions made by the Holy Consistory held on the 15th inst. Of those which more particularly interest our readers we may mention the elevation of Right Rev. Dr. Conolly, Bishop of St. John's, to the archiepiscopal see of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Right Rev. Father James Etheridge, S. J., Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana, is named Deputy Administrator Apostolic of the Archbishopric of Port of Spain, (Trinidad, West Indies). Rev. Father Gheoghean, O. S. F., Vicar General of Melbourne, is appointed Bishop of Adelaide, Australia. Rev. James Quinn of Dublin, is also appointed to the new episcopal see of Brisbane, in Australia.

BLESSING THE GOLDEN ROSE.—The Pope (says a letter from Rome) recently, in accordance with annual custom, blessed what is called the golden rose. This flower, which is made of the purest gold, and ornamented with precious stones, was rubbed with halm and incense, his Holiness reciting verses explaining the mystic meaning of the benediction; after which he took it in his left hand and blessed the people. Mass was then celebrated in the Sixtine Chapel. The gold roses are ordinarily sent to female sovereigns, sometimes to princes, and sometimes, though rarely, to towns and corporations. The one of last year was sent to the Empress of the French, and that of the year before to the Queen of Spain.

COMMISSION OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Ami de la Religion states that the French government, in concert with the Holy See, has re-established what is called the "Commission of the Holy Land," having for its object to centralize the donations offered for the sacred places in Palestine.

GOOD FRIDAY ON BOARD PORTUGUESE VESSELS IN SOUTHAMPTON.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, attended High Mass at the Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph in Southampton, England, on Friday, and on that day the flags were hung half-mast high on board the Portuguese war steamers in the dock and river, and the yards of the steamers were hung in the shape of crosses, on account of its being the day of Crucifixion. High military mass was performed at St. Joseph's Chapel on the 24th ult., the Duke of Oporto's chaplain officiating.

The splendid band of his Royal Highness also took part in the ceremonies.

CONVERSION TO CATHOLICITY IN INDIA.—The Bombay Times of the 26th ult. says: "On Sunday morning last Reverend John Jervis White Rivers, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and late a Protestant Chaplain of the Church of England in India, for thirteen years in the Bombay Presidency, was received into the Church of Rome. The ceremony took place in the fort chapel, named 'Our Lady of Mount Carmel,' and was performed by Bishop Canoz, assisted by the Vicar General and the chaplain of the fort."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accounts from Rome state that Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, finds his health so much re-established, that he purposes returning in a short time to his diocese.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris on Saturday consecrated the new chapel of the Hospital Cochin. After the ceremony his Eminence visited the different wards, and addressed spiritual consolation to the sick.

Galignani states that the Pontifical government has just purchased the museum of antiquities and sculpture of the Marquis Campana, for 5,000,000fr.

The three provinces of the Society of Jesus, in France number 700 missionaries on foreign missions.

The Society of Jesus has finally obtained from the Dutch Government leave to establish a mission at Batavia, in Japan.

Several German bishops who met together in Prussian Westphalia last year, resolved to found in their dioceses a society of prayers, under the patronage of St. Peter, for the return of Russia to Catholic unity.

The Minister of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Baden has just informed the Archbishop of Freiburg that the government has authorized the meeting of Catholic associations of Germany, which is this year to take place at Freiburg.

Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, after having offered up the holy sacrifice of the mass in the new and beautiful Church of the Good Shepherd, addressed most touching and consoling words to the poor regenerated penitents, and confirmed fifteen of them. [Limerick Rep.]

On Easter Monday a bazaar was held at Mount St. Catherine Convent, Armagh, in aid of the erection of a Catholic poor school. Long before the appointed hour, 12 o'clock, a large number of persons had assembled at the place, and the number was soon increased by the arrival of the excursion train from Belfast, Dublin and the various towns along the lines; so that at 1 o'clock several thousands were present. The bazaar was very successful. A large amount of money was realized. [Newry Telegraph.]

On Holy Saturday Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, in the absence of the students of All Hallows College to the Holy Order of Subdeaconship, viz: Rev. Messrs. Thomas O'Neill, destined for the mission of Sydney, Australia; James Curran and Michael Connolly for Buenos Ayres; John Fay for Liverpool; Edmund Hanan for Scotland, (E. D.) and Michael Renahan, for Chicago, (U. S.). The ordination took place in the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street. On the previous Wednesday his lordship conferred tonsure and minor orders, in the College Chapel, on twenty-four of the students. [Dublin Freeman.]

The Ami de la Religion, published a list of the Jesuit missionaries who have left Europe during the last two years. Among them we note, for Bouabry, Rev. Fathers Brummer, Hafely, Meurin, Briquet, Cork, Deloges, Willy, Rumele and Thomas, all belonging to the province of Upper Germany. For British Guiana—Right Rev. James Etheridge (now Vicar Apostolic,) and Fathers Betham, James Jones, Sherlock, (since returned) and Segrave, of the English province; and Rev. Fathers Emiliani, Schenbri, Negri, and Pavarilli, of the province of Sicily.

SLEEPING THROUGH A SPEECH.—The following anecdote will give some idea of Lord North's happiness of allusion and playfulness of mind: He was often lulled into a profound sleep by the sonorous oratory of some of the parliamentary speakers. Sir Grey Cooper (one of the Secretaries of the Treasury) meanwhile took notes of the principal arguments of his opponents, which, by glancing his eye over a paper, Lord North was enabled immediately to answer. On a recent historical detail of the origin and progress of ship building, which he deduced from Noah's Ark, and in regular order brought down to the Spanish Armada. Sir Grey inadvertently awoke his lordship at this period, who asked that venerable the honorable gentleman had arrived? Being told, "at the reign of Queen Elizabeth," he instantly replied, "Dear Sir Grey, why did you not let me sleep a century or two more."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

DECLARATION OF WAR AT LAST.

MANIFESTOS OF THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

Reported Engagement Between the Austrians and Sardinian Troops.

Terrible Shipwreck and Loss of Life on the Irish Coast.

We have received intelligence from Europe by the Weser and Borussia, which left Southampton on the 3d, and by the Nova Scotia and Vigo from Liverpool and Belfast on the 4th. The news continues to increase in interest, and each mail will be looked for with feverish impatience. The first hostile engagement, reported to have taken place between the Austrians and Sardinians, but this is not confirmed, nor is the place where it occurred specified. This important omission throws doubt and discredit on the report, which, however, is only taking time by the forelock, for hostilities were confidently expected to take place about the 5th instant. The eyes of all Europe are directed to Italy—the battle ground of three Sovereigns—where each, placing himself at the head of his army, presents the rather unusual spectacle in this nineteenth century of a monarch commanding his troops in person at anything deadlier than a review.

IRELAND.

APALLING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE WEXFORD COAST.—LOSS OF THE AMERICAN PACKET SHIP POMONA.—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERSONS DROWNED.—The American ship Pomona, Captain Merrihow, which sailed from the Mersey on the 27th ult., was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, near Wexford, Ireland, on Thursday, April 28.

She had 375 passengers and a crew of 30 men.

Seventeen of the former are reported saved and three of the latter. The rest were drowned, the ship sinking in nine fathoms water.

The following particulars are from the Wexford Constitution of the 30th of April.

The splendid clipper ship Pomona, 1,000 tons burden, of New York, left Liverpool on Wednesday with a crew of thirty-six sailors, in addition to the captain, Charles Merrihow, and with passengers for New York to the number of about 380. She left the Mersey with a fair and full breeze, and everything seemed to be going on well up to a late hour when, almost in a moment, the hopes of the living freight were blighted, the ship struck, and nothing but death and desolation lay before them. Many of the passengers and a portion of the crew had retired to their respective berths at an early hour, but a large number more cheerfully inclined had congregated together in the saloons, and were singing and dancing up to a late hour, there being both a fiddle and piper on board. As the night advanced, however, the breeze freshened into a strong gale, before which the gallant ship flew as it were towards her destination, and most of the remaining passengers turned in. By some means, which at present we have been unable to ascertain with accuracy, the captain, when nearing Tuskar, seems to have lost his reckoning and mistaken his position, for a little past midnight the ship was driven on a sandbank some seven miles off Ballyconigar, near to Blackwater, the sea making a clear beach over her and sweeping the decks. The passengers rushed in crowds to the deck, most of them but partly dressed, and many with only their night clothes on. For a short time a wild scene of terror and confusion ensued, which, however, gradually subsided as the calm orders of the Captain were obeyed by the crew, and something like order was re-established. The pumps were quickly manned, and it was found that the vessel was fast making water, but the Captain was in hopes that if the weather moderated he should be able in the morning to land all his passengers by means of his boats. In this, however, he was doomed to be disappointed, as the gale continued with increased fury during the whole of the day. In the course of the morning an attempt was made to launch the life boats, but they were stove in and their crews drowned. In this fearful state of suspense they remained until towards evening, when the ship, which had till then remained firm on the bank, slipped off by the stern into deep water and commenced rapidly to fill. The whole boat was then launched, and a number of the crew and passengers rushed into her. The captain, in the hopes of being again driven up to the bank, let go the best bower anchor, but all his exertions were

fruitless, and though more than forty men were working at the pumps, the water gained upon them so fast that in less than an hour she sank. The heartrending scenes that must have occurred during that hour are fearful to think of, but are known only to God, for beyond those in the boat, not a soul was saved. The captain, first and second mates remained on the sinking ship, the only officer on the boat being the third mate, Stephen Kelly, who succeeded in reaching the shore in company with eight or nine others of the crew and three passengers, five of whom washed out in their passage from the vessel.

In the meantime the intelligence of the dangerous situation of the vessel had been brought to Wexford by some of the coast guards, and steps were immediately taken by Mr. William Coghlan, the Collector of Customs, to render assistance, if possible, in reaching so large a number of his fellow creatures from the perilous position in which they were placed. For this purpose he communicated with Mr. Devereux, owner of the steam tug Brin, who generously placed her at the service of Mr. Coghlan, the captain being directed to take the Kossilare and another life boat in tow at any moment and was able to get out of the harbor. For this purpose steam was kept up for many hours, but it was not till daylight yesterday morning that the wind moderated sufficiently to admit of her leaving the river, and then it was too late—the last and sad scene was over, and old and young the fair and beautiful, as well as the male and female, had met an untimely fate, and perished within eight or ten hours of those shores, to which they had but a few days before bidden adieu, to find homes and friends in a distant land. Little of the wreck was to be seen when the steamer arrived at the spot, only the mizzen mast being above water. From this was taken the colors, which were flying when the vessel was seen to sink, the last sad memento of the departed.

On visiting the shore in the neighborhood of the wreck at a later hour yesterday, nothing whatever was to be seen of the vessel, very little of which was washed ashore.

On the beach at Ballyconigar, however, were found the lifeless remains of several of the unfortunate passengers, which were removed to the boat-house near there, to await an inquest.

One of the first bodies rescued from the waves was that of a lady, apparently about forty years of age, who in life must have been a handsome woman, and evidently moving in a respectable sphere.

Near to the spot where this body was discovered there was afterwards found the body of a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, black haired, and dressed in black (with a life-belt attached), and according to the statement of the third mate and some of the sailors, the deceased was identified as the son of an American captain, and to have had with her a daughter about sixteen or seventeen years old.

The next body came to be that of a gentleman of middle age, dressed in black, on whose person was found a silver lever watch, a pocket-book containing letters, and private papers, and some few pounds in gold and silver, but nothing leading to identification. Near to this body was also found that of a male infant, of about six months old, and that of a young woman of about twenty, partially clothed, with a black skirt and flannel vest, and a black stocking, &c. &c. The next body was that of a fine linen shirt, and a barrel (with "M. Shanahan" on it) containing potatoes and other provisions, evidently the property of a steerage passenger, nothing else was discovered near the spot—the nearest point to the scene of this awful disaster, and we resumed our search along the coast towards the west.

On arriving at Ballyconigar, we were informed that the body of a young lady had been found there, and removed to a cottage near at hand. On proceeding there we beheld the remains of a very beautiful young girl, the calm expression of whose pallid countenance indicated the peaceful sleep of innocence rather than an untimely and a death. The dress of this poor unfortunate was of an expensive description, and from the similarity of features to those of the elderly lady and her son, mentioned above, there can be little doubt but that she was the daughter spoken of by the sailors as being with that lady on board the Pomona before her loss. An India rubber band was found on her wrist, and was sufficient to save the body from its watery shroud, was also found attached to these remains—a fact which still more strengthens the supposition that these three persons were of the same family—united in death as they had been undivided in life.

On arriving at Wexford, the third mate made the following statement upon oath, which was taken down by Mr. Coghlan, to whose kindness we are indebted for a copy:—

STATEMENT OF THE THIRD MATE.

Stephen Kelly deposed that he was the third mate of the ship Pomona, of New York, of 1,500 tons register, owned by the D. L. Line, and that he sailed from Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at 5 A.M., 1859, with a crew of thirty-seven hands, including himself, bound to New York with a cargo of general merchandise, and about four hundred passengers, shipped by sundry parties of Liverpool, and consigned to sundry parties at New

York. Did not know whether she was insured; left Liverpool on the 27th April, at 5 A.M.; wind southeast, fresh breeze; about 4 P.M. Holyhead bore about southeast by east, distant about ten miles, clearing then, I think, about a west southwest course; at midnight a strong breeze, ship under close reefed top sails, lying to; made a revolving light, and supposed it to be Tuskar; squared away the ship, and steered a west course. Very soon after she struck; could not tell where, but proved to be towards the light. The sea soon made a complete breach over her; about 10 A.M. cut away the fore and mainmasts, the ship rolling very heavily. Got out two boats, they were soon swamped. About 1 P.M. she worked over the bank. Immediately after let go the best bower anchor, but found that she was sinking very fast. At 3.50 P.M. got out the long boat, when the cook, steward, boatswain and three others left in her; she upset going on shore, and four of them were drowned. Myself, fifteen of the crew and passengers left the ship at 2.30 P.M. in the whaleboat, and landed near Blackwater. I expect the remainder of the crew and passengers all drowned. The pumps were constantly worked during the day.

The following is a list of the survivors:—
Passengers—Mathew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, John Rabor.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Emmet, Thomas Barnes, John Jordan, John Sullivan, Harry Miller, Rodolph Thom, Jeremiah Williams, George Melville, George Nott, John Rodgers, Charles Jackson, Charles Thompson, James West, William Murphy, John McCormack, John Meehan, passengers' cook.

MORE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE IRISH COAST.—We regret to say that the wreck of the Pomona is not the only casualty that has occurred on the Irish coast during the last few days.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: As it approached daybreak on Friday morning, the wind, which had been blowing very hard from E. S. E. rose to a full gale from the same point. Soon after six o'clock the sky became overcast with dense masses of clouds driven in from seaward, and about five o'clock rain came down in torrents, flooding the streets, and compelling wayfarers to run for shelter. Nothing can be well imagined more terrific than the fury of the sea from Howth up to the Drogheda lar. As far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen along the coast but dense masses of foam and spray, and the waves, which did not present a terrific aspect, and the sea ran so high that everything afloat had to make for the nearest sheltered anchorage. Three fine vessels have been totally wrecked, and it is said not less than thirteen lives lost. When the sea was breaking over the Iron-bound coast, Laytown, a fine schooner, rigged, and under every exertion on the part of her crew, drifted helplessly on shore, and on taking the ground she heeled over from the pressure of the seas which broke over her in deluging showers. The point at which she struck is much dreaded by mariners, and is known as Ben-head. After the schooner had struck the beach, the jolly boat over the bulwarks to leeward, and availing themselves of the partial shelter which the hull of the vessel afforded, they contrived to get away from the wreck, and provisionally got ashore. A fine clipper French schooner, laden with stores, went ashore at the same time, and the crew, when the captain and a boy were washed overboard and drowned. There being little or no chance of the vessel holding long together, one of the sailors jumped into the sea and struck out for the land, which he reached. Two of the crew remained on board of the vessel, which threatened every minute to go up and go down to pieces. They were ultimately rescued by the life boat. In the evening large fragments of wreck were borne to the shore at Howth, and proved to be portions of the "Dusty Miller, of Newcastle." This vessel is supposed to have been built two hundred and forty tons burden, and must have gone ashore at the northern shore of the Eye, during the fury of the gale on Wednesday night, and broke up immediately. Of the fate of the crew, said to be eleven in number, there is not the remotest doubt. From the fearful sea that was breaking on the almost upright cliffs of Ireland's Eye at the northeast, after the vessel striking, escape must have been hopeless, and the unfortunate captain and his crew must have perished miserably. Two of the vessels were reported to have been seen off the Wicklow coast on Friday in a crippled condition, and there was every reason to fear that they would go ashore during the night. One of them was probably the Pomona.

The rain and storm continued unabated up to daybreak on Saturday morning.

THE PHOENIX IN KERRY.—ADMISSION OF PRISONERS TO RAIL.—On Friday last, April 22, John Hennessey and Patrick O'Connor, members of the Phoenix Society, passed through this town after being admitted to bail in Tralee. Hennessey, who wore the same dress as on his trial—Irish tweed—remained in jail to yesterday and seemed to enjoy good health. I am informed that to any amount would not be taken for the other two prisoners. [Cork Reporter.

IRISH FISHERMEN WANTED FOR LABRADOR.—Mr.

Allen, of Newfoundland, an extensive merchant and ship owner, we are informed, has come over to this country for the purpose of procuring 500 fishermen, to carry on the fishery on the coast of Labrador, and who, with their families, he is prepared to make arrangements for taking out to Newfoundland and locating them there. If his proposition should seem encouraging and well founded, he is likely to carry off a good portion of our hardy fishing population along the coast from Claddagh to Blackrock Bay.

[Galway Vindicator.

EMIGRATORS.—A considerable number of comfortable peasants passed through our town during the week on their way to Liverpool, and from thence to the United States. It would appear that emigration is settling in this season with undiminished activity.

[Athlone Sentinel.

ENGLAND.

If England were actively engaged in this European war her preparations could be scarcely more extensive, nor her anxiety to increase her navy stronger. The Queen in her proclamation offers a bounty of ten pounds to able seamen, five pounds to ordinary seamen, and two pounds to landsmen above twenty years of age. The wages of gunners and seamen are to be increased, and the dockyards are crowded with additional workmen, busily engaged in fitting out ships for sea. The Admiralty has chartered the new and splendid Cunard steamship Etna to convey troops and warlike stores to reinforce the garrison of Gibraltar, and others are dispatched to Corfu and Malta, and other Mediterranean possessions. It is plain that England fears she cannot long maintain her present neutrality, and she is therefore placing her land and sea forces in a state of preparation.

The English Parliamentary elections were progressing. The government gain, out of 486 returns, is 15 to 20. Many country and Irish elections were yet undecided.

FRANCE.

The following is the manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon, addressed to the Corps Legislatif, previous to his departure for Italy on the 6th:

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
The following is the communication made by the French Emperor to the Corps Legislatif, on the 3d inst:

Austria, by ordering the entering of her army into the territories of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates treaties and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this act of aggression. Napoleon, having accepted the conditions, asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominion must be maintained by arms, or she must be free to the shores of the Adriatic, for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria. Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but such energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms, and resolutely tell Europe: I wish not for conquest, but I am determined to maintain my national and traditional policy. I object to no one, and I demand that they are not violated against me. I respect territories and the rights of neutral Powers, but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who grow under foreign oppression. France has shown her hatred of anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficiently strong to reduce into submission the abuses and disorders of the present, and to establish order, which are incessantly seen concluding compacts with our enemies; but she has not for that purpose abandoned her civilizing character. Her object was to give to the human race, and when she draws the sword it is not to govern, but to free. The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and to place her under the influence of France, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to foment disorder, or to disturb the rule of my Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure which burdens the whole peninsula, and to help establish order there, based upon lawful, satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter the classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them. I am about to place myself at the head of the army, I leave to France the Emperor and my son, seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the Emperor's last surviving brother. She will understand how to show us her worth, and the grandeur of her mission. I confide then to the valor of the army which remains in France to keep watch upon our frontiers, and to guard our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with their affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, and union.

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The Emperor Napoleon is fond of anniversaries. It was stated that he would review the National Guard on the anniversary of Napoleon's death,

May 5. He would set out to join the Army of Italy on the following day, May 6, which is the anniversary of Napoleon's departure from Paris previous to the battle of Marengo, which was fought on June 14.

The French Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister at Paris had both quitted their posts.

The Austrians are concentrated in immense force on the borders of Piedmont, 200,000 men according to some accounts.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto to his people, in which he refers to the "imperial acts" of Sardinia, and recalls to their minds that more than ten years ago the same emperor—Victor Emmanuel—issued a declaration of war against international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered into Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously and proposed a reconciliation (*reichte die hand zur vergebung*). I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory. I encroached on no right which belongs to the crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee. The blood which my army shed for the honor and right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace. The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity, which increased from year to year, and perditions agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities, and I continued to extend to the enemy more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same provinces. I continued to extend a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress, and I continued to extend to the enemy more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same provinces. I continued to extend a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress, and I continued to extend to the enemy more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same provinces. I continued to extend a higher degree of hostility. 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METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALLY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make *THE RECORD* a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great quantity of useful, interesting and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain at least two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive. The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partisan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1858.
 "DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and assistance."
 +Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
 +JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... \$3 00
 Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
 Price per copy, for six copies or more..... 2 00
 To Canadian subscribers *THE RECORD* will be served for \$5 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be \$3 50, for the same reason.

Terms advertising are as follows:
 To transient advertisers..... 12½ cents per line.
 To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.
 No paper will be sent till the receipt of the description.

All orders sent to the Publication Office, No. 371 Broadway, will be promptly answered.

ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
 (JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publishers.

NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1859.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN OUR METROPOLIS.—WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR EDUCATION AND FOR PUBLIC MORALITY.

In the last number of *The Record* we gave a detailed report of the examinations in the parochial schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers. We also devote a very considerable portion of our space in the present number to a full report of the examination of one of the higher institutions of learning which has been established by them within a comparatively few years in our Metropolis. In giving this prominence to these schools we have been actuated by the desire to make them more extensively known and to show their vast importance not only to the cause of secular education but in the high moral and religious influence which they exercise on the mind of youth. It must in fact be evident to any one who has witnessed the results of their operations thus far, that they are destined to extend not only all over New York, but throughout every city in the Union in which a Catholic church has been erected. The schools of the Christian Brothers are no longer an experiment, they have become a fixed fact, and the good men who have acted as the pioneers in the noble work may well feel proud of the success which has attended their efforts and of the good they have already accomplished. We say they may well feel proud of their success, but it is a pride in which every true Catholic participates. It is no longer a life and death struggle; our schools have taken a firm hold on the Catholic mind and their progress must henceforth be onward. They possess the elements of vitality in that spirit of christian zeal, devotion, and earnestness which characterizes their management, and the good effects of which are exhibited in the bearing and demeanor of their pupils.

Now, there is one important fact which

arises from the consideration of what we have stated, and which must press itself forcibly upon the mind of our people of all denominations. It is the thoroughly practical character of these schools as shown in their results. This is something tangible; it is something which commends itself to the practical common sense character of the American mind, which generally bases its estimate of a system upon the result of its operations. "What does it effect?" or "what are its net proceeds?" are the questions by which they will seek to discover the measure of its utility, for as a nation we are a thoroughly commercial people, and are accustomed to measure things, no matter what may be their character, by their actual value. Let us see in what way these practical results are made manifest, and what is their value to Society.

It is a fact that a great proportion of the crime committed in New York is the consequence of the absence of a proper religious training in the education of the young, and it is also a fact that it has steadily increased, despite the beneficial influence which it is asserted our public schools exert on society. Now, as crime increases, the taxes by which the necessary legal machinery is kept in operation must increase in a direct ratio, and every means which is insufficient to check its progress must come to be considered a useless and expensive burden upon the people. Under these circumstances a system which operates not only as a check on crime, but which improves the moral tone and status of society, and which at the same time acts as a material agent in the reduction of public expenses, and in the increased security which it gives to life and property—such a system must prove not only a public benefactor, but a great moral agent, whose best influences cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

It is in the practical good which is thus accomplished through the agency of the system the Christian Brothers have introduced into the United States that our people will find its strongest claims to their confidence and support.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTORS EXCLUDED FROM SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Among the large number of societies of all kinds, Tractarians, Baptist, Abolition, Socialists, Woman's Rights, and others, which have held their anniversary meetings in New York during the past week, we know of none whose proceedings are so suggestive as the Convention of Baptist Societies. This organization professes to have in view the great object, as it is called, of "distributing the Scriptures and other evangelical publications;" and we learn from the report of its proceedings on the 11th inst., that Sweden and Norway—two countries which are notoriously Protestant in their character—are included in the widely extended field of its operations. In neither of these is Catholicism tolerated, and it was only a short time ago that we had occasion to call attention to two extreme cases of religious persecution in both—one, the case of a Catholic Priest, and the other that of several ladies who had, in the exercise of their right of private judgment, become converts to the Catholic Church.

Well, there was, after all, nothing wonderful in this persecution, for it is only thirty years since the Catholics of Ireland were freed from the legal disabilities under which they had suffered for centuries, and by which education was made a crime, in some cases punishable by death. As we have said, there was nothing wonderful in this, for the very essence of Protestantism is opposition to the Catholic Church, and even when it assumes the worst phase, infidelity—which the exercise of its peculiar privilege leads to as a natural consequence—it never loses that characteristic

feature. What will be said, however of the intolerance of the Government of Sweden, in the case of American Bible distributors, refusing those missionaries admission within the boundaries of that country? Here indeed is Protestant intolerance. There are foreign ports, says a speaker at the meeting referred to, which the Missionary Union could not enter—"such as Sweden;" and "if the work is committed to the Missionary Union it is committed to a dungeon." Another speaker remarked, that "although their brethren were restricted from doing any service in Sweden and Norway, and obliged to retire or be imprisoned, it was not because they were members of the Missionary Union." Still another says that "it was because the law of the land was against them," and yet another affords still stronger testimony in the matter by stating that he supposed "it was not because they were doing the work, but because they did not belong to the Lutheran Church."

This is a terrible condition of things. Excluded from Sweden and Norway, two of the great strongholds and bulwarks of Protestantism! But why excluded? For simply desiring to distribute the Bible. What! to distribute the Bible in Bible-reading countries! How is this? *A Protestant country in want of Bibles!* Why, we had thought that such a thing would be similar to sending coals to Newcastle.

Would it not be well to hold an indignation meeting on the matter, and protest against this grievous intolerance. Who knows what may happen next. England herself is not to be trusted. Where are the orators who were so indignant at the so-called Madiai persecution? Shut out from a Protestant country! Protestants rejecting the Bible! Where is the Eliot School Committee? Would it not be well to send them over to Sweden, headed by Justice Maine, to protest against this outrage, this intolerance? If the matter is allowed to rest here, who knows what may happen next. And "they would be obliged to retire or be imprisoned!" Are we living in the glorious Nineteenth Century, or have we gone back to the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. Let the President of the United States be at once petitioned, and let all diplomatic intercourse be suspended between our free Republic and intolerant Sweden. Let us force the Bible upon her, as we have forced it into our Public Schools, though they are partly supported by Catholics. Let us thrash her into compliance with our demands, and we endeavored to do with young Wall, and if we be unsuccessful, as we were in his case, yet we will deserve none the less credit therefor.

PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—THE "NO POPE" ELECTION CRY BRINGS OUT CONSOLING FACTS.

Political party leaders in Great Britain do not hesitate to evoke all the bad passions of the people just previous to, and during the progress of, a general election for members of Parliament, in order to advance their own aims at place and patronage. Avaricious men are tempted and corrupted by an extensive system of bribery, and temperate men are afforded the means of gratifying their love for strong drink with the most lavish liberality. Previous to Catholic emancipation religion was dragged into the political arena on every such occasion, and the people of England and Scotland were regularly summoned to vote for the perpetuation of civil disabilities on a number of their fellow countrymen, for no other reason than that they continued to profess that form of faith in which the ancestors of all had worshipped a short time before.

Fanaticism and what may be termed

"election bigotry," have been permitted to slumber a little in the two islands referred to of late, and the Pope has not been represented to the inhabitants in such a repulsive light as formerly. We are sorry, however, to see that a party in London called, by a very wretched misnomer, the "National Club" of England, has prepared to fight the present election contest under the old banner of religious intolerance. The committee of this club has issued an address to the electors of the kingdom with a view of influencing them in their election of candidates. This committee professes to be vastly alarmed at the progress of Catholicity in England, and Scotland, and in order to express their fears and, if possible, communicate their prejudices to the people at large, they have embodied some facts in their address which are of great interest to our readers, and which we publish on the principle of "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*," or, "it is lawful to gain information from the enemy."

The circular of this club gives the following statistics of the advance which the Catholic Church has made in England and Scotland during the sixty-six years which elapsed from 1792 to 1858:

"The Church of Rome has now 926 churches and chapels in England and Scotland, whereas in 1792 she had only 35. She has now eleven colleges of her own in England and Scotland. Her number of priests now in England is 1,217, being an increase 665 since the year 1841. Her number of convents for women is now 110; her number of religious houses for men is 34—being an increase together of 157 since the year 1841. Her number of schools in England is now 872, and the amount of money granted to these by the State for maintenance with the last year was \$24,000 1s. 10d. The number of paid teachers in these schools is 850. Within the last year alone there was the large increase of 92 new schools aided by the State. The Church of Rome has lately succeeded in obtaining the appointment of paid chaplains in the army, with the rank of officers. There are thus now 19 commissioned Catholic chaplains in the State, four of whom have been gazetted for the army in England and two for the navy at Sheerness and Portsea. Over all this the Church of Rome has now in England a hierarchy of 13 bishops, with assumed territorial titles, headed by a cardinal archbishop."

We were ourselves well informed, by reliable figures, of the great numbers of the English and Scotch people who of late years had returned to the bosom of the Church, and of the attention paid by the old Catholic families to the educating of their children in strictly Catholic principles. When, however, these facts were now and then alluded to, or given in full, by Catholic authority, they were immediately denied in England by members of the very party who now make up the "National Club" of London.

It may be presumed that this body of men dread the purifying influence of Catholicity on the electors as tending to check political corruption and immorality, and hence dislike and reject it as hostile to their designs. Reliable facts are however, valuable, no matter from what source they come.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.—CASE OF PERSECUTION FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

The "Royal Crichton Institution" for the reception of lunatics—one of the noblest and finest charitable establishments in Great Britain—is situated in the south of Scotland. It was founded entirely by means of a munificent bequest made a good many years since by a gentleman named Crichton, whose chief aim was that this house, at least, should be conducted on an unsectarian basis, and who possessed such an amount of true charity as caused him to place no reservation on the exercise of his good intentions on religious grounds. This institution, under the care of its late resident physician, Dr. W. A. F. Browne, attained a wide-spread celebrity for the relief afforded to its stricken inmates. The "Crichton Institution" has been of

late the scene of one of the most cruel and affecting cases of religious persecution which it has ever fallen to our lot to chronicle.

It appears that the Directors of the Asylum wanted a Matron, and out of the number who applied for the place, the most eligible in every respect was a lady named Thompson, who was elected. Mrs. Thompson possessed a highly cultivated mind, and all those rare qualifications of excellent temper, soothing but firm disposition, enlarged humanity and patient resignation, which are absolutely necessary for a faithful and beneficial discharge of the duties of such an office. In presenting herself as a candidate, she brought, in addition, a most melancholy but powerful recommendation in the motive which actuated her. Her husband was insane for many years, and during her loving attendance on him she obtained some sad domestic experience in the treatment of his malady, which she thought might enable her to benefit others so afflicted, and at the same time earn a sum sufficient, when added to a reduced income, to supply his many daily wants.

Animated with this feeling, she left her husband in the charge of others, applied for the situation of Matron, and was elected. Mrs. Thompson was at the time a member of either the Protestant Church establishment, or the Presbyterian branch of that institution. In a short period after the settlement of her election, she became a convert to the Catholic Church. Her husband died also soon after. The Trustees and Directors of the "Crichton Institution" immediately received a "remonstrance" from Edinburgh, signed by a clergyman and other parties distinguished for their hatred of Catholicity, against the retention of the afflicted lady in her new, and now only, home, on account of her professing the Catholic religion. The "remonstrants" had no concern at all, it will be recollected, with the management of the Asylum, in which its founder desired no religious distinctions should be made, and were solely actuated by their virulent hostility to the religion of their own forefathers.

Incredible as it may appear, the authorities alluded to paid attention to the prayer of the paper, and Mrs. Thompson lost her situation, but with the intimation given to her that, if she played the hypocrite, a re-profession of Protestantism would ensure her continuance in office. This was indignantly rejected. In her capacity as Matron the lady had no religious duties at all to discharge, although the remonstrants stated "that they were acting in the interests of Scotland in asking her discharge, lest she might communicate her religious views to those under her charge." This outrage on religion—it is not one, it appears on Protestantism—is likely to end in a serious cramming of the utility, if not the utter breaking up, of the institution, the interests of which were faithfully and gratuitously looked after by two, at least, of its Directors, who are Catholics, and who have already resigned their places at the board. The chairman of the body was the Honorable Marmaduke Maxwell, a gentleman who well represents the honor and faith of his ancient family, the Maxwell's of Nithsdale, who lost their worldly honors for their stern adherence to the cause of the fallen royal family of the Stuarts. Unable to control the action of his associates, after the receipt of the persecuting edict Mr. Maxwell resigned his position as chairman of the board, and the only other Catholic on the roll of Trustees quitted the room. Mr. Maxwell has just published a history of Mrs. Thompson's case in pamphlet form, at his own expense.

If the cases of proselytism from the Catholic Church are so numerous in Ireland, as alleged by some of our anniversaryans, this one case shows clearly that the

Irish clergy and Catholic people are much more tolerant of change of creed than the Edinburgh committee who see "danger to Scotland" in the conversion of an educated, refined and loving woman. We never heard of such an instance of cruelty for such a cause, either in Ireland, or any other country classed as Catholic. When Mrs. Thompson was a Protestant she had the votes of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell and the other Catholic Trustees, given to her on conviction of her merits alone.

AN ANNIVERSARIAN ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As usual, the Catholic Church formed the subject of abuse and denunciation at several of the religious anniversaries which have been held in our Metropolis. Opposition to Catholics and Catholicism forms the stock in trade of a large number of the speakers at these meetings, and he who can abuse the best and call the hardest names is generally the favourite. Year after year the same ground has been travelled over; year after year the same audiences have attended and heard over and over again the same tirades. They never seem to weary, and when money is to be raised they are certainly most liberal in their contributions, if we may judge from the Treasurers' reports. But the bitterness of spirit, which actuates the majority, is toned down in the case of a few until it assumes a more modified form. Thus while one orator is rampant in his antagonism, and without regard to such a thing as toleration, would crush out Catholicism, another assumes the character of the gentle and amiable philanthropist and would win the hearts of "the children of error and slavery," as Catholics have been called, by kindly influences. An exhibition of this philanthropic spirit was presented in a resolution offered by a reverend gentleman at a meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union, Tuesday the 10th inst. In this it was resolved "that while we hate Romanism we love the Romanist." Here we have an astonishing piece of liberality in view of the prejudice which prevails among some of these gentlemen; but the liberality does not stop at this. Hear what he has to say about the progress of Catholicity—listen to the eulogy from the lips of one who hates Romanism and who would not therefore, it is to be supposed, give the Church more credit than she is entitled to. "We cannot," he says, "get the start of Rome in the long run, until we outwork her. Rome is a tremendous worker. The valley of the Mississippi is as busy as an ant-hill with the Romanists, and they are working there in every way in which they can reach a man. Their schools never die out; their churches are never vacant. Rome never lacks men for her work; if they are not to be found here Europe will furnish them, able to speak any language that is desired. Rome was to be honored for her earnestness at least."

We ask our readers is not this something from a platform on which allusion is seldom made to the Catholic Church but in the language of bitter vituperation and abuse. But let us hear the speaker still further, for, as might be expected, he has got something to say on the other side of the question. "But," he remarks, still speaking of Rome, "she should be met by Protestantism."

And pray, has she not been met by Protestantism? Have not the Irish people been persecuted to death for their religion by a country which stands at the head of the Protestant nations of Europe? Were not the Catholic clergy refused admission into some of the old colonies which now form the New England States? Have they not been met by Protestants at the Charleston Convention—by a band of ruthless bigots, urged on by Protestant clergymen, who considered it no disgrace to their manhood to drive defenceless and helpless nuns

from the shelter of their home? Have they not been met in the person of a Boston school teacher who inflicted a cruel and inhuman punishment on a youthful, but heroic and manly little fellow, because he refused to do that which his religion forbade? And have they not also been met by a Boston Judge, when they applied for redress, and denied that justice which would have been freely accorded were it a Protestant instead of a Catholic child that had been so brutally punished?

PULPIT ORATORY AT A DISCOUNT IN LONDON.

The "May Anniversaries" of England were celebrated in London this year during the last week of April, at which time the English metropolis, like our own during the past seven days, was filled to overflowing by the congregated representatives of the various "religious" and reformatory societies which flourish so extensively all over the United Kingdom and in the different channel isles. According to annual custom, money was required for propagating the Gospel in Africa; converting Sepoys—such as have not been executed—in India; the fitting-out of missions to Pekin, in China, and different parts of Ireland; the shipment of English tracts and Testaments to various ports in Japan, and other such well-intentioned and pious works towards mankind in general.

The cash was freely given, as usual, and we perceive that some thrifty Rector of the church establishment, having an eye to home circulation, set himself earnestly to work in order to retain some of it—a small moiety to be sure—in the country, as will be seen from a perusal of the following advertisement, published in The London Critic, as taken from the morning journals:—

"To Be Sold.—Forty-five original manuscript sermons; by an eminent divine of the Church of England. These sermons are submitted to the clergy as being perfectly original, written expressly for this occasion, and better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempt of the same kind, and well suited to religious country congregations. The price is twenty-five shillings (£6 25) for all the sermons."

What excuse can be given for the existence of vice, crime or immorality in the rural districts of England—let the cities sin as the please—when country rectors can be supplied with forty-five sermons, good it is to be presumed—sufficient to give a fresh one every Sunday in the year, counting out days off duty from illness and during the sporting season—all for the sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents, and all written by an "eminent divine of the Church of England." This would not give full fourteen cents for each sermon, but speculation for ready cash is always rife during "anniversary week."

WRECK OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP POMONA—DANGERS OF NAVIGATION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The harrowing details of the loss of the packet ship Pomona of New York, by which four hundred and twenty emigrants bound from Liverpool to this city, were drowned, are given in our paper to-day. The Pomona, as will be seen, left Liverpool on the 27th of April, under command of Captain Charles Merrihew, and was lost the next day on Blackwater Bank, Wexford coast, Ireland. At the time of the disaster she had on board three hundred and seventy-five passengers and a crew consisting of fifty-two men. Going down in but nine fathoms of water, it is appalling to think that as many as four hundred and twenty souls of this number perished.

The Pomona left the Mersey with a splendid breeze and everything went on pleasantly until about midnight when, from some one of the many causes of danger to be found in the British Channel, she grounded on a sand bank, the sea making a

clean breach over her. The rest is known: the Pomona filled soon and the hundreds of persons who constituted her living freight were suddenly sent to their last account at a moment when their hearts were filled with the memories of their late homes, and high hopes of the land of their destination.

If anything were wanted to establish the fact of the great insecurity of navigation in the English Channel, it would be found in the recital of this appalling catastrophe. The passage either into or out of Liverpool is attended with more real danger to the traveller and emigrant than any to be met with on the ocean during his previous, or after voyage, and the wreck of the Pomona proves in a melancholy manner that Irish emigrants add immeasurably to the perils of their journey by embarking at Liverpool for the United States. Had the Pomona sailed from the Bay of Galway right out into the ocean, she would, in all human probability, be at this moment half way over the Atlantic, in safety, or if her unfortunate passengers had been on board the magnificent steamer Adelaide, which left Galway on the 30th April, they would now be at the end of their journey, and rejoicing with their friends in New York.

The time which emigrants lose in going to Liverpool from Ireland; the expenses of getting there and being in town during long delays; the losses they sustain there in many ways, would, if all calculated, enable them to take passage in one of the Galway steamers and come here direct. We trust they will follow this course more generally in future, and thus do all they can to avoid a repetition of the horrible scenes which attended the loss of the Pomona.

A NEW ART GALLERY FOR THE METROPOLIS.—It is understood to be the intention of the Academy of Design to erect at some not very distant day a building for the permanent exhibition of works of art. We hope this may be so, and that the institution will not allow any unnecessary time to elapse in the execution of so desirable a work. There should be a gallery of art in New York free to those whose means will not allow them to enjoy the refining luxury of such an exhibition. In Paris and London such places are always open to the public without charge, and it is a disgrace to New York, with such wealth at her command, that she has remained up to the present time without an institution of the kind. There are, in the form of private collections, sufficient to make an extensive gallery of paintings, and we think, with as many of these as their owners would be willing to lend for such a purpose, and those that could be obtained from other sources, quite a respectable beginning might be made. Let us again express the hope that the Academy of Design have really such a noble enterprise in view, and that they will carry it out.

EASTER COLLECTIONS FOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Treasurer of the R. C. Orphan Asylum takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Easter collection from the following churches for that institution:

St. Mary	.....	\$1,274 23
St. Francis Xavier	.....	958 99
St. Joseph's	.....	298 29
St. Stephen's	.....	730 51
St. Peter's	.....	622 09
St. Peter's	.....	603 39
Holy Cross	.....	507 56
St. Patrick's Cathedral	.....	473 42
St. James's	.....	461 79
Nativity	.....	451 74
St. Bridget's	.....	344 09
Immaculate Conception	.....	302 51
St. Andrew's	.....	280 74
St. John the Evangelist	.....	259 00
St. Columba	.....	236 91
Transfiguration	.....	207 55
Annunciation, (Manhattanville)	.....	205 10
St. Lawrence, (Yorkville)	.....	202 00
St. Paul's, (Harlem)	.....	100 75
Total	.....	\$9,156 79

Treasurer.

Rt. Rev. Augustine Verot, D. D., Bishop of Florida, and Rt. Rev. John Barry, D. D. Bishop of Savannah are both on a visit to our City.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MARTIN, O. S. D.

Obsequies in St. James Church.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 10th inst. at his residence, in Oliver street, Rev. Thomas Martin, O. S. D., late Pastor of St. James's Church in this city.

Rev. Thomas Martin was born in the year 1794 in the Parish of Lisdowry, County Kilkenny, Ireland. He came to America about the year 1816, and entered the Dominican Convent of St. Rose in Kentucky. Here he prosecuted his theological studies, and was ordained as a member of the Order in 1820. From that time he was devoted to the labors of the mission, especially in the State of Ohio, in connection with the now flourishing establishment of St. Joseph's, Somerset County, in that State. In this mission he labored during twenty years under all the trials and privations and hardships incident to the missionary life in a district such as that to which he was assigned.

In the year 1841, with the consent of his religious superior, he offered himself to the Bishop of New York, who most gladly received him, having been already well convinced of his apostolic zeal and efficiency in the holy ministry. From that period till his death he remained in the Diocese of New York.

His first mission in this Diocese was in the City of Utica, where he remained several years. He was next appointed to West Troy, at that time a scattered and scarcely formed Catholic population. They were all poor, industrious, struggling emigrants. During his ministry in that station they became united and clustered around him in the midst of their poverty, with every help they could afford towards the establishment of religion in that place.

From thence he was called to the Church of St. Peter in this city, not as pastor, but as assistant, and in this wider field the unostentatious zeal, devotion and industry of Father Martin produced their wonted effects upon the people partially committed to his care. From this place, when it became necessary, he was appointed to the Church of Rondout, where he labored with assiduity and with great success during several years. He was next called, after the death of its founder, to take charge of the Church of St. Bridget in this city, and here, as elsewhere, the blessings that surround the faithful missionary in his labors for the church became abundantly manifest on every side.

The exigencies of another church—namely, the Holy Cross, required that the Archbishop should appoint him for the time to take charge of it, and here the effects of his zeal and energy were but a repetition of what we have just stated in regard to the result of his labors in other places.

Still yet another change was in reserve for Father Martin. The Pastor of St. James's at that period having lost his health, no doubt through excessive labors, required to be relieved from the toils, the solicitude and responsibility, which were bearing injuriously upon his health of body and mind. To relieve him Father Martin was appointed to the charge of St. James's Church. Here continued the good fight of the missionary. He labored till he, in his turn, began to decline under the influence of infirmity and perhaps age, and here, too, he finished his course as it is becoming for a man of God to finish it.

Rev. Father Martin exhibited through his whole life, and in every position, evidences leading us to believe that he was chosen of God for the ecclesiastical state and the calling of a missionary.

His prominent trait of character was, first, of all, a strict attention to his own personal salvation; next, a love of God through that other practical love of man, whose salvation God had desired. His duties, morning, noon and night; his tender interest for the welfare of the flock committed to his charge; his thoughtfulness and labors to prosecute whatever might be for their advantage, for the glory of God and the welfare of his church—these formed the internal and external life of Father Thomas Martin. He was not what might be called great as to intellect, and yet he had much more of this and much more of ecclesiastical knowledge than his humility ever permitted him to make known; but he was devout, humble, persevering, self-controlling under the rule of the Church and of his Order; prudent, patient, charitable to all, sympathizing with the

weak, encouraging the doubtful or the timid, becoming in short "all to all that he might gain all to Christ."

It must not be inferred from these remarks that Father Martin was not capable of exerting a force and energy of character whenever the occasion required, which could awe and subdue the presumptuous and the bold when they were in error. But even this internal force of character was manifested through the outward usual accompaniments of his priestly habits. There was something of meekness even in the determination which taught those around him that he could have no motive except a sense of duty in thwarting their ideas, or overthrowing their pretensions.

For the last two years or more the health of Father Martin was declining. His malady, as reported by the physicians, was disease of the heart. This is understood to be deceptive on the surface of its subject and treacherous beneath. Father Martin was aware of the approach of death, and he prepared for it accordingly, although he was one of those who might have been considered as always prepared. He sank gradually for the last three or four months, till he rested from his labors on the 10th of May, after having received all the sacraments of the Church.

Requiescat in Pace.

OBITUARIES IN ST. JAMES.

The announcement of the death of Father Martin was received with a feeling of general regret by the clergy of New York and by all who had become acquainted with him in the performance of the duties of his sacred ministry. Among the people of his parish who had known him intimately for many years and to whom he had endeared himself by his many estimable qualities, it caused the most profound grief. It was known that he had been lying seriously ill for many months, but the occasional changes in the disease, as it was thought for the better, had created a hope that he might yet be able to resume his clerical functions. The most anxious inquiries therefore were made in regard to his health, even up to the day of his death, and, as we have intimated, till the fact became known, hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. It seemed to many as if in the death of the good priest, with whom they had been so long acquainted, they had lost their best and dearest friend, and the poor to whom he was a special benefactor, have substantial cause to mourn his removal from the scenes of his earthly labors. There are many incidents related of his benevolence and kindness of heart, and of the active sympathy which he entertained for the afflicted and distressed who applied to him either for counsel or assistance. It was by his utter self-abnegation, by his zeal and devotion to the eternal interests of his flock, blended with a kind and amiable disposition that he gained the love and esteem of all who knew him. No stronger evidence could be afforded of this than the feeling manifested at his obsequies: the eyes of the whole congregation were suffused with tears, and many who took their last look at the beloved and venerated pastor as he lay in his coffin could with difficulty restrain themselves, even in the church, from giving expression to their grief.

We have said in our obituary of Father Martin that he died on the 10th inst., but his obsequies were deferred till the 13th, that Rev. Father Young O. S. D. might have time to arrive from Washington to be present at the funeral ceremonies. Accordingly at 10 o'clock a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated in St. James Church, of which he had, as we have already stated, been Pastor. It was an occasion of sad interest to the parishioners and in consonance with the character of the event the church was draped in mourning. A metallic air tight coffin, containing the remains of the deceased, was placed in the central aisle, and in such a manner that all who desired might have an opportunity of looking for the last time on the face of their good friend and Pastor. On the lid of the coffin was the following simple inscription:

Rev. Thomas Martin, O. S. D.
Died
May 10th, 1859,
aged 65.

The church was crowded long before the appointed time, and before the celebration of the Mass quite a large number took advantage of the opportunity to take a farewell look at the features of the Reverend deceased.

The most Rev. Archbishop and the follow-

ing clergy were present during the celebration of the Mass.

FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—Very Rev. W. Starrs, V. G., Rev. Messrs. M. Curran, W. Quinn, W. McClellan, G. McCloskey, W. Quarter, J. Shanahan, A. Donnelly, W. P. Morrogh, W. H. Nelligan, M. Driscoll, S. J., W. Moylan, S. J., M. Riordan, J. Brennan, C. Pernot, B. O'Callaghan, P. Mahony, E. Lynch, F. Farrelly, E. Maguire, M. Breen, W. Clowry, J. Barry, J. McEvoy, J. Boyce, J. Conron, W. Doyle, I. T. Hecker, Deshon, P. Hennessy.

FROM THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—Right Rev. Dr. J. Loughlin, J. Schneller, S. Malone, E. Cassidy, J. O'Beirne, W. Keegan, P. McKenna, P. Fagan, A. Bohan, Cahill.

FROM THE DIOCESE OF NEWARK.—Very Rev. P. Noran, V. G., Rev. Messrs. B. McQuaide, and J. A. Kelly.

Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Young O. S. D., of Washington, Rev. Messrs. Macarty and Mooney acting as Deacon and sub-Deacon, and Rev. Francis McNeirney as Master of Ceremonies.

At the end of the Mass the Most Rev. Archbishop made a few appropriate remarks in regard to the labors, the devotion and the zeal of this truly good and devoted Priest during the twenty years that he was on a mission in New York, but they were necessarily brief as Father Martin had particularly desired on his deathbed that no discourse or sermon should be pronounced on the occasion of his obsequies. The substance of the Archbishops remarks are, however, embraced in the obituary which stands at the head of our account of the funeral ceremonies.

At the termination of the Mass absolution was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Thus ended the obsequies of one who will long be remembered as a zealous Christian minister and true servant of God.

The remains were taken to St. Josephs, Ohio, where they will be interred in the Cemetery of the Order of which the reverend deceased was a member.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday School.

The exhibition of the pupils of the Sunday School attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral is to take place on next Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Apollo Rooms, 410 Broadway. The proceeds obtained from the sale of the tickets, after paying expenses are to be employed in the purchase of books for the library of the school, which, in consequence of the large increase in the attendance, are greatly needed.

As it might be interesting to our readers to know something regarding the rise and progress of this school, the following will no doubt be read with both profit and pleasure:

The school has been organized about ten years, for although some of the present teachers belonged to a school which was held in the building now occupied by the Christian Brothers it cannot be said to be the same, as a period of over twelve months elapsed before the school was opened in the basement of the Cathedral, where it is now held.

The first school existed for about twelve years, under the respective superintendence of Mr. Hanlin, Mr. Drummgold and Mr. R. W. Roby. It was under the superintendence of the last named gentleman when the Christian Brothers arrived, and the first floor was given to them to organize a day school. As they also held a Sunday school, of course, the old school ceased to exist, and a great many of the scholars attended at the Brothers'. After a few months the Brothers adopted as a rule that they would receive no scholars on Sunday who did not attend their school on week days as well, and as the majority of the boys either already attended the public schools or were otherwise engaged during the week, they were left on Sunday to run about the streets or attend other schools out of the parish, until Mr. Roby, with his accustomed energy, undertook to re-establish, or we should say to re-organize a school for such boys. Some few of the old teachers entered on their duties in the new school, and remained for some years, until they saw it well established, when they retired. About 1855 Mr. Roby changed his residence to the upper part of the island, and was therefore compelled to give up his charge, which caused a general feeling of regret among the whole school, and particularly among the teachers.

After Mr. Roby's resignation, the late superintendent (Mr. W. J. Sullivan) was unanimously elected to fill the position, and that he

has done so efficiently the present prosperous condition of the school and the clergy of the parish can testify.

The school now averages two hundred scholars in attendance in the warm season, and about two hundred and fifty in winter. The teachers number seventeen, all young men who volunteered their services on Sundays, and whose reward in this world is to find that their labor is not thrown away, but that the instruction which they impart will have its desired effect on the youthful minds under their charge. The school has three banners, with appropriate inscriptions, which are exhibited at all their exhibitions and excursions. They are all of white silk, one having a figure of St. Patrick in full canonical robes, and in the distance a representation of the Cathedral of Armagh. The borders are ornamented with beautiful scroll work in gold, with the words "St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday School" in letters of gold. This was made and presented to the school several years ago by Mr. James Daly, one of its teachers. The second is a very neat and tasteful banner, having a cross and the words "St. Patrick's Sunday School" worked in silver, and, with its beautiful trimmings, makes a very fine appearance. The third is the largest and most expensive of the whole. It is, like the others, of white silk, and near the top is an All-seeing Eye, surmounted by the inscription "The Lord seeth," while below is a figure of the Lamb reposing on a cross, and the title of the school done very neatly. The boys are very proud of these banners, and there is always great competition for the honor of bearing them on all public occasions. The library, which is to be enlarged after this exhibition, was started about four years ago, and commenced with a donation of books from the present Right Rev. Bishops of Brooklyn and New Jersey, both of whom took considerable interest in the youth of the parish while they were connected with the Cathedral in this city. After the last exhibition there were two hundred books added to the collection, all of that character which instruct as well as amuse. The scholar must be seven years of age before he can draw books from the library, as it was found that volumes were liable to be abused and injured by boys who were too young to appreciate the privileges that were thus conferred upon them.

The following are the names of the present teachers, the whole school being under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. M. Shell, assisted by Mr. William Griffin—James W. Connelly, Thomas Trainor, James Leonard, Joseph F. Kennedy, Michael Cunningham, Charles Hart, Thomas F. Gilroy, William Campbell, John Kelly, Nicholas S. Kelly, John McCallment, J. J. Foster, Mortimer Hanly, John O'Neill and John J. Hackett.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This society gave the first of its soires last Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at the Academy of Music, to a large and fashionable audience. The object of the association, besides affording "the much-needed instructive" entertainment at "a moderate price," and "in keeping with the rapid advancement of the musical taste of the country," is to "encourage and patronize the works of meritorious native and resident composers, who have heretofore had but rare opportunities of placing their compositions before the public."

With such an end in view the Metropolitan Musical Society is deserving of the hearty and substantial support of the public. It is a fact, that in our all-absorbing admiration for foreign musical celebrities, we are too apt to ignore native genius, and in view of this, a movement which has for its object the encouragement and development of what musical talent we possess among ourselves, should meet with the cordial co-operation of the public. Among the names of the artists who are to appear, we notice the following: Madame Cora de Wilbort, Senior Maggiorotti, Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. E. Mollenhauer, violinist. The conductors are Messrs. Maurice Strakosch, George F. Bristow and Harvey B. Dowdworth.

CARD OF THE MISSIONARY PRIESTS OF ST. PAUL.—All letters or papers for Rev. I. T. Hecker, A. F. Hewitt, George Deshon, or Francis A. Baker, should be directed to Station E, Eighth avenue Post-Office, New York. The residence of the Priests of St. Paul is on Sixtieth street, first house west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE CARNIVAL.—During the recent Carnival at Leghorn, a man dressed as Louis Napoleon, and wearing a mask like him, appeared in the streets. He had in his hand a folio, labeled, "The Treaties of 1815." At every step he took he would tear a leaf out of the book, and present it to those he passed, on which would be found the following inscription: "Buy your HATS and CAPS of KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York."

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN OUR METROPOLIS.

Eleventh Annual Examination of the Pupils of St. Vincent's Academy at the Cooper Institute.

The examination of the pupils of St. Vincent's Academy, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, was commenced on Monday evening the 16th inst., in the spacious lecture hall of the Peter Cooper Institute. As the hall was filled to its utmost capacity there could not have been less than three thousand persons present. It was in fact one of the most successful exhibitions of the kind we have ever attended in this city, and if we might judge from the hearty and frequent applause, the audience were highly pleased with the exercises. We have never seen the lecture hall appear to better advantage, and the use to which it was put on this occasion must have been peculiarly gratifying to him whose princely gift it is to the metropolis, and who has dedicated it to the purposes of education and mental improvement. The use which was made of it on this occasion was therefore in happy consonance with its character.

The large stage at the farthest end of the hall was occupied by the pupils, numbering about one hundred and eighty altogether, while a temporary platform was erected in front of this for the band. The music, under the direction of Mr. J. Kohl, was excellent, and the selections were admirably made. Beside the stands for the professional musicians, who to the number of about twelve formed the band, we observed some fifteen or twenty others, which we were somewhat at a loss to account for. As there was apparently no one to use these they seemed to be in the way and to be altogether a useless encumbrance; but a glance at the printed programme explained the difficulty. From this we learned that the band under the direction of Mr. Kohl was not the only one, nor was it the most numerous. These stands which appeared to us to be only in the way were intended for the band of the Academy, which is composed of some twenty of the pupils who, as their performance bore evidence, have attained to a high degree of proficiency. Then, in addition to all this, there was a piano, which was also used by several of the pupils who are under the instruction of Mr. C. Kosman. In fact, a large number of the scholars are taught instrumental, and all vocal music. During the singing the boys read their notes from large music cards suspended at a proper elevation from the stage.

The exercises commenced with the overture from the opera of Don Giovanni, which was a fine piece of instrumentation, and which was received with well-deserved applause. Then followed the examination of the First and Second Classes in Catechism, Grammar and Geography, in all of which they exhibited a minuteness of knowledge and a power of memory that nothing but the best mental discipline and training could produce. Indeed, the retentive memory of these boys is something remarkable, and shows a capacity for the acquisition of knowledge that must at some future day make itself widely known. As yet we have seen but the first results of the efforts of the good Brothers; but when their pupils shall have grown to manhood, we have no doubt they will be a credit to their instructors and to the system which they have introduced into the country.

A song, arranged in four parts, and entitled "The Dearest Spot on Earth," was sung by the pupils with fine effect and in excellent harmony. In the stereotyped phrase of the day, "it brought down the house."

The examination of the Third Class in Grammar and History, displayed a like degree of proficiency to that which we observed in the previous exercises, the pupils answering with the same promptness and accuracy. The questions in History were upon the principal events that preceded and followed the Declaration of Independence, and the answers showed a thorough acquaintance with that important period, not only in the history of our own country, but in the history of the world. It was not mere learning by rote, but the pupils understood what it was all about, and manifested an interest in the subject that showed the study of this great event had not proved an irksome or a tedious one to them.

Master J. C. O'Reilly, a bright, intelligent little fellow, nine or ten years old, now undertook to entertain the audience, and which they were entertained the applause which he received afforded ample testimony. "The

Features," was the title of the recitation, and it proved to be a prominent feature of the evening, and one with which the audience were much pleased.

In Geography and Arithmetic the same creditable results that marked the previous examinations were apparent. When these classes were dismissed for the time-being, Masters G. McKenzie and B. Gafney introduced themselves by a duet on the piano, the Barcarole, from "Massaniello." After which the Academy Band performed "Washington's Grand March," which was applauded again and again till it seemed as if the audience would never tire in the expression of their approval.

The pupils of the High Class were examined in Grammar, and with complete success. When they had resumed their seats the "Leinster War Song" was recited by Mr. D. J. O'Donnell with much force and effect. He was rewarded with such a storm of applause that it was evident his audience desired to have it repeated. This the crowded programme, however, prevented. "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," was well sung by Master J. J. O'Donnell, but the music was in too high a key, demanding a too frequent a recurrence to the *falsetto*.

The next exercise was History and Grammar, in which the pupils displayed the same proficiency and knowledge of the subject. In the History of Greece and America the class was thoroughly posted—they knew the classic story of the one, and the Revolutionary struggle of the other, and Yorktown and Saratoga were not more familiar than Cheronea and Thermopylae; nor were they ignorant of the Constitution of the United States, or the political rights and religious liberty it guarantees to all. The class parsed from the black-board, so that each person in that large audience could follow the course of the examination, and they passed excellently. The sentences were parsed grammatically and analytically, with equally gratifying results. A *Fantasia* on Rossini's "Belisario," played on the Piano by J. Green, followed. This composition, which was difficult for so young a performer, was given with a good deal of expression: the time was accurately marked, the touch clear and firm, particularly in the chromatic passages, and the execution almost brilliant. "The Law," a capital burlesque, was rendered by J. McCarthy in true forensic style. In Arithmetic the boys went rapidly through some very difficult examples in Double Fellowship and other rules, and when they had finished explained the entire process, step by step, clearly and satisfactorily. "Self-Interest," a dialogue, was delivered by J. J. O'Donnell, D. J. Shehan and J. C. O'Reilly, in a manner that showed a correct appreciation of their different characters, and was warmly received by the audience. "Eighty Years Ago," a patriotic song, arranged in four parts, was sung by all the pupils. The melody was pleasing and the youthful voices accorded well together, and when the four parts blended in one swelling harmony the chorus was very effective. The words of the song are so appropriate that we transfer them to our columns:—

EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

- I.
Eighty years have rolled away,
Since that bright heroic day,
When our fathers in the fray,
Struck the conquering fold,
Praise to them the brave who spoke,
Stern oppression's gallig yoke,
Eighty years ago.
- II.
Pour the wine of sacrifice,
Let the grateful anthem rise—
Hail we e'er resign the prize!—
Never—never—no!
Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he shed his signal lights,
Eighty years ago!
- III.
Swear it! by the mighty dead—
Those who counsel, those who led;
By the blood your fathers shed,
By your mother's weep;
Swear it—by the living few—
Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
When to Freedom's ranks they flew,
Eighty years ago!
- IV.
By the joys that cluster round,
By our valies with plenty crowned,
By our hill-tops—sunny ground,
Reserved from the foe—
Where of old the Indian strayed,
Where of old the Pilgrim prayed,
Where the patriot drew his blade,
Eighty years ago!
- V.
Should again the war-trump peal,
There shall Indian frames kneel,
Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike the blow;
There shall valor's work be done;
Like the sire, shall be the son,
Where the light was waged and won,
Eighty years ago!

The next study taken up was Algebra, in which the boys displayed a marked and unusual progress, disposing of irrational and imaginary quantities, fractional exponents, literal equations, trinomial quadratics, geometrical proportions by composition, inversion, alternation, etc., and infinite series with facility and dispatch.

A duet, "What are the Wild Ways Saying," was very sweetly sung by J. A. Vakilwitz and J. S. Griffin, piano accompaniment by C. Kosman, music teacher to the Academy of St. Vincent.

Geometry and mensuration followed, and the black-board was quickly covered with hieroglyphics which have neither meaning nor attraction for the uninitiated. But even those ignorant of mathematical science could not but admire the quick, unhesitating explanations, and the ease with which the boys threaded their way through the puzzling mazes of inscribed and circumscribed figures. It was a most interesting exercise, and though it was near the close of the evening, it was listened to with unflinching interest. "Parody on the Burial of Sir John Moore," commencing with,

"Not a sound had he got,"

and continuing in the same strain, was recited by J. Kelly, with a laughable amount of humorous pathos, that was appreciated by the audience. Next on the programme was "Nora Creina" and here was introduced a novel feature in these juvenile exhibitions. Eight of the pupils, J. Duggan, H. Hughes, A. Collier, J. Hughes, P. O'Neil, J. Murphy, G. McKenzie and J. Scally, took their places on the musicians' platform, arranged their music on the desks, tuned their violins and at the signal from the leader, J. Kohl, commenced the lively air assigned to them, and went through it with considerable spirit and effect. Latin followed, the boys being examined on the conjugations of verbs and the grammatical construction and peculiarities of the language, all of which they answered accurately and promptly.

The "Battle of Benburb," by J. J. O'Donnell, was an energetic piece of declamation, and it was followed by the Trial Scene in the "Merchant of Venice," in which Rakewitz, Remer, Wells, White, McCarten, F. Agelvine Clark, Sheehan and O'Donnell took part. Shylock and Bassanio were particularly well done, and the whole was creditable to such juvenile students of Shakespeare.

At the close of this dramatic performance, the folding doors at the back of the platform were thrown open, and a similar scene to that we have already described took place. The youthful members of the Academy Band, in single file, with instruments under their arms, advanced, and passing on to the musicians' platform, took their places at their music desks as before. In conjunction with the regular band, they then played the "Last Rose of Summer" very sweetly and effectively, and thus concluded the evening's entertainment, which was so varied and pleasing that the lateness of the hour was unheeded.

We cannot conclude without expressing our pleasure at the attention given to the musical education of the pupils in this valuable institution, and wishing it were general in every educational establishment in the country. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of music, whether as a moral agent, a refining influence, or a barrier against unworthy pleasures, and we hail its appearance in our Catholic institutions, in any form—vocal or instrumental, the social band or the solitary solo player—with unfeigned pleasure.

At the close of the exercises, Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., addressed the pupils and the audience in the following appropriate remarks:

My dear boys, said he, although it is now late in the evening, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to say a few words. I must say that I was highly pleased with your examination, and I think I may say the same for all who have had the happiness of hearing them. If I could judge from the applause that has been so frequently bestowed this evening, you gave us ample evidence that your time was well employed during the past year, and that your studies were directed by devoted and competent teachers. In the various branches in which you were examined you were indeed eminently successful, but you have yet many things to learn. Although some are advanced, there are many more things you must know, and which you will have an opportunity of studying under the care of the Christian Brothers.

I was also pleased to observe that your examination this evening commenced with Catechism, because it is a most important branch of education. It is not education, truly speaking, unless religion is blended with what we call secular learning. It is not sufficient to teach the mind knowledge—the heart must be cultivated; virtue must be planted in the heart, in order that we may serve God in this world. The knowledge for this life is not sufficient; we must be taught what is necessary here to practice virtue and love God, in order to save our souls. Those parents who send their children to St. Vincent's Academy, may rest assured that they will receive a sound Catholic education. They will be taught there what is required for the world—those useful branches that will be so necessary in their future avocations; and they will also be taught to practice those virtues that will make them good Catholics, honorable men, and a credit to their country as well as to their religion.

I could say much more, but the lateness of the hour admonishes me to be brief. Let me conclude by exhorting you, pupils of St. Vincent's Academy, to persevere in being attentive to your studies, and to treasure up in your minds the good instructions you receive there. It is thus that you will become useful members of society, a consolation to your parents, and a credit to the Christian Brothers. (Applause.)

The Very Rev. gentleman, at the request of the Brother Director, stated that the exercises were concluded for the evening, and that the examinations would be continued on the following Wednesday, the 18th inst., at seven o'clock. The audience now retired, after enjoying a most pleasant evening's entertainment.

ADVANTAGE OF SYSTEMATIC CIVILITY.—We learn from the Memoirs of Sir John Sinclair, by his Son (a very interesting book), that the venerable Baronet was deeply sensible of the advantage of systematic or universal civility. "His ancestors," says the biographer, "had acquired a right of superiority over the burgh of Wick, the country town; and in virtue of that right, he possessed a veto on the election of the provost and bailies. Considering the minority of their superior a favorable opportunity for an invasion of his rights, certain malcontents in the burgh and neighborhood had recourse to intimidation, offering various insults to himself and his adherents. These outbreaks of local violence were met by proper firmness on the part of the young proprietor. He resolved that no concession should be wrung from him by threats; he sent a special summons to his own tenantry and those of his surrounding friends, and assembling an array of twelve hundred persons, overawed the disaffected burghers so completely that they abandoned their design of interrupting the election. From this affair Mr. Sinclair received a lesson which he never afterwards forgot. 'One of the leaders in these disturbances,' he says, in his private memoranda, 'informed me that he was exasperated to oppose me by my neglect in not answering a letter. I was thence induced never to fall again into the same error.'" The biographer elsewhere makes the following statement. "Sir John, when President of the Board of Agriculture, observed invariably a rule to receive with civility all visitors, whether they came to ask or to give intelligence. He knew how frequently the conductors of a public department consider themselves insulted by individuals presuming to advise them, as if advice implied aspersion on their sagacity or knowledge. For his own part, he made no pretensions to this official plenitude of wisdom. Even when the propositions made to him were manifestly absurd, he listened to his adviser with attention, and dismissed him with urbanity. A gentleman who proposed to drain the kingdom with the broken china of the East India House, was so pleased with his polite reception, as to offer in return his vote at the next election, either for Kent or Middlesex."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BREAM.—Mr. Haytinton, of Passage West, forwarded to Mr. W. A. Hackett, of Patrick street, a very curious bream, which he caught on Thursday, and which has been sent to the Queen's College. It was entirely destitute of mouth, the head terminating very abruptly, with a projection like a tube where the lower jaw should have been, with an orifice at the end of about a quarter of an inch in diameter. In other respects it was a perfect and healthy bream.

[Cork Constitution.

WALL-STREET TO CASHMERE: A JOURNAL OF FIVE YEARS IN INDIA, FIJI AND EUROPE. Comprising *Vistas*, during 1851-2-3, 4, 5, 6, in *Samnagora*, *Udaipur*, *Mines*, the "seven Churches," *Plains of Troy*, *Palmyra*, *Jerusalem*, *Petra*, *Seringapatam*, *Sarat*; with the scenes of the recent mutinies (*Benares*, *Agra*, *Cawnpore*, *Lucknow*, *Delhi*, &c.); *Cashmere*, *Peshawar*, the *Khyber Pass* to *Afghanistan*, *Java*, *China*, and *Mauritius*. By *John B. Ireland*. With nearly one hundred *Illustrations*, from sketches made on the spot by the author. New York: Published by *S. A. Rollo & Co.*

It is gratifying to know that if Cashmere beauty and the beauty of Cashmere can be depreciated by modern travellers, the shawls of Cashmere are worthy their ancient reputation, and can defy criticism. On this important point our author says:—

“Going to Mookti-Shah's, who has managed to collect a beautiful lot of one of a new pattern, with a centre in four colors, and one of the very prettiest patterns he had, and far handsomer and much superior to any I could find elsewhere. He is the only one of the makers of the shawls of Cashmere, and has much the largest and best assortment. I don't think he makes any that could be bought for less than eight or nine hundred dollars in New York or London, I have seen none at present. When I have been at his house or manufactory.”

At some looms where they are working there appeared to be four or five hundred small pins of wood with rolls of different colored threads. "It was astonishing to see the dexterity with which the small children worked these hand looms, and understood their written directions. Most of the girls were from the Imperial Palace, and for the Empress Eugenie of France, a white ground for centre, and it will be the most elegant one he has ever made. He says thirty men have been employed on this, and it will require three months to finish it. The price, when finished will be about 1,300 roubles, or \$650, and is such a shawl as would sell for about \$4,800. I saw a number of the looms, and the weavers, keepers, even if they don't come out here to make money, are enabled to realize a little when they stay at home. My shawl took fifteen men seven months to make, and I received for it, besides one and a half annas (5 1/2 cents) a day,

Mookti-Shah is quite a rara avis among these people in being an honest, reliable man, as every one tells me. He says if labor was as cheap in France they could make them as well as he does, and that the water here is supposed to have peculiar properties, and so does not affect them in fishing, is all in the imagination. I can't imagine where he gets his store, and three hundred dollars' worth in your stores come from—certainly not Cashmere."

The description of Patua, and the trade carried on there, will be read with interest:

I have been wandering through the town

This is the great opportunity of China, and especially of Bengal, to have a large factory for making paper. The Chinese are very anxious to obtain it, which must receive it, *salute volens*. Their refusing it caused the Chinese war of 1842, for the Indian Government refused to give it. The Chinese say, "If 'John Chiannan' does die from its use; and he should not object, for he will die in his own country, and his people will say, 'John Chiannan' is dying in the cause of humanity, by saving 'John Company's' life, a thing 'John Company' feels a great interest in preserving. This year 1840, the Chinese population was 400,000,000, and so on increasing. The poppy is brought here, in February or March, in leaf, leaf or stalk, as may be. The pulp is worked out, and the leaves are looked over, and the black parts or dough. It is then rolled into large balls eight inches in diameter, then covered with a thin layer of paper, and pressed in a mill, so that the leaves pressed and dried until it is quite tough. When dried it is rolled in oil paper, and put up in small boxes, one ball in each, for the Chinese population is 400,000,000. It all belongs to government, and the agents by them, the natives being paid fixed prices for working it, and the workmen under the agents.

Having seen two copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" lying on the table (as Capt. S. has the habit of doing) I took up this one, and thought I would have a little fun. So I said, "Perhaps you are not aware of what a shocking trade slavery in the United States is, and how it has the sanction of the sentiment of religion and humanity. You have been many years in India, and perhaps have never heard of all the atrocities which are committed there. I will now read a book lately written by Mrs. Stowe called 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' of which I see there are two copies on the table. I beg to suggest that you should read it, and it will probably change your mind on the subject of selling them." "No, I don't care to read the book, for I've made up my mind to do as I please, and I don't care to be told what to do have the money." I argued in favor of freeing them, citing the Duchess of Sutherland, and, as I was not to be paid for my services, I declined in favor of selling them for their happiness and his money, for a few minutes longer, until I carried the joke far enough to find an Englishman, who was sitting next to me, saying, "As long as it does not affect his own pocket. So he gave me the description of the land and slaves—told me the names of the owners, and told him their value as I could by guess."

An officer told me, that at the fairs at Hurdwar slaves were bought and sold every year—only it is done quietly. *I know* that there are great numbers within a hundred miles of Calcutta, who belong to the soil, and are bought and sold with it. On the Malabar Coast, in Southern India, there are great numbers of slaves.

While staying at the house of a Judge in Southern India, some ladies and gentlemen were deprecating slavery in the United States in the usual sympathetic style, and lauding England's disinterestedness and nobleness in freeing the slaves in America, etc., when the Judge interrupted them with saying it was all stuff about England's disinterestedness; that she did so when it suited her purposes, but there were plenty of places in India where slavery existed, and that too with the full knowledge of government, and he, as a Judge, had often made out orders for the sale of slaves.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE DURING
THE MIDDLE AGES, By Henry Hallam. Com-
plete in one volume. New York: Harper &
Brothers.

That stirring period of a thousand years, that extended from the fifth to the fifteenth century.

and which is generally known by the term *Middle Ages*, is the subject of the present work. It would be impossible for an historian to select a period more abounding in remarkable events or wild adventures. The feudal system, the Crusades, rise of Mahometanism and the Saracenic Empire, the commercial oligarchies of Italy, the struggle between the Emperor and the Sovereign Pontiff, religious Orders of Knighthood, institution of universities, Magna Charta, Printing—all these need to speak of many others, come within this period, and furnish subjects so important in themselves and in their consequences, that they will well claim the highest literary talent in narrating and elucidating them. The subject divides into nine chapters, each treating of a distinct subject, complete in itself, and independent of what goes before or follows it. Hallam's fame as a historian rests principally upon this work; his learning is profound and extensive, and one knows not which to admire most the extent of his information, or the lucid and orderly arrangement of the materials. On one point alone is he subject to the charge of prejudice, that is, where the Church is concerned. He can see nothing but ambition in the determination of the Popes to free the Church from even nominal subjection to the German Emperors; and religious communities are not, in his estimation, made up of individuals renouncing earth to gain heaven, but of human automata moved by some powerful but unseen mechanism whose centre was Rome and whose circumference was the uttermost bounds of the earth. That policy was opposed to the spread of knowledge, and that idea is becoming obsolete, and men are beginning to feel the necessity too much by the assertion, it raises a question at once as to the extent of their own information, and in fact it is an accusation that is dying out. Men are now to be found who take the opposite side of the question and insist that 'tis the educational ubiquity and zeal of Rome that make her formidable. "So the whirling of Time brings its revenge."

THE IRISH MELODIES. By Thomas Moore. With Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. Harper & Mason, Publishers, New York.

It would be a work of supergeneration for us to praise Moore's Melodies, or Stevenson's accompaniments, for both are too well known to the American public to require one approving word. With regard to the present enterprise we may say that the American edition is well got up, the type large and clear, and the paper excellent. The first number is embellished by a likeness of Moore and a pretty vignette representing the Genius of Erin striking "her wild harp 'mid the ocean's deep roar." An Introductory Piece for the Piano-Forte, and three of the melodies—"Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "Remember the Glories of Brien the Brave," and "Oh! Breathe not This Name!"—make up the contents of this number. Thirty-two parts will complete the work, and each part will contain twelve pages of music, which will be published semi-monthly.

THE JEALOUS HUSBAND; A STORY OF THE HEART
By Mrs. Annette Marie Maillard, author of "The
Compulsory Marriage," "Zingara, the Gipsy," etc.,
etc. Philadelphia: E. B. Petesson & Brother.

This work comes to us stamped with the high approbation of the English press, and it has obtained for its author a position among the first writers of fiction. It is a well written and exciting work, displaying great conversational power, and no slight or superficial knowledge of the feelings. The plot is deeply interesting, the characters strongly marked and well sustained, and the moral elaborately worked out.

PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY
NO. 1.—THE WONDERFUL DOCTOR. AN
EASTERN TALE. By Canon Schmid. Philadel-
phia: H. McGrath.

The simple announcement that this is one of Canon Schmidt's exquisite stories for children, is sufficient to ensure it a cordial welcome at every fireside. But when we add that it is the latest, and likely to be the last gift we shall receive from him who has been justly styled "the children's friend," how much more anxious we should be to obtain it. It possesses all the enduring qualities of his early works, the touching piety and simplicity of style which are so admirably suited to make captive the youthful heart to whom they are addressed. It is a subject of sincere regret that a greater amount of talent is not diverted into his channel.

We learn from the preface that the beloved and venerable author, though now past eighty, is still laboring for the little friends to whom he has devoted his time and talents, his last works being an abridgment of his "Familiar History of the Bible" and a "Prayer Book for the Young."

SECOND SERIES PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY
SCHOOL NO. 5.—ISABELLA; Or, THE HEROINE
of ALGIERS. Translated from the German. To
which is added "The Strawberries," "The Farm"
and "The Presbytery," Philadelphia: H. Mc-

The heroine of this pleasing little story is a young Spanish girl, whose sufferings and trials among the Moors, with whom she is a prisoner.

form the central point of interest. It is a tale of filial affection, as interesting as Elizabeth of Siberia, and ending as happily.

Two shorter stories, "The Strawberries," and

"The Farm and Presbytery," are equally instructive and entertaining.

SECOND SERIES—PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY
SCHOOL LIBRARY, NO. 6.—LUCY LAMBERT
Or, THE SHRINE IN THE FOREST. A Catholic Tale
By Mary M. King, authoress of "May Eve." Phil-
adelphia: H. McGrath.

One of the most interesting stories in this series is "The Shrine in the Forest." The influence of early religious training and example in arousing the slumbering conscience and bringing back the wanderer to the paths of peace from which he has strayed, is strikingly illustrated in this tale.

The May number is even more interesting than usual. The initial article, "Mater Purissima," is a beautiful and appropriate opening for the Month of May, and "Constitutional Rights in Boston and China" is an able exposure of the sophistry that marked Judge Maine's decision in the case of Thomas Wall.

We understand that a new series of The Rambler was commenced on the first of this month. It will now appear every two months, and will be edited by Very Rev. Doctor Newman. No progress has as yet been made in the new translation of the Scriptures. A *prolegomena* stating the requisites for a correct version of the Bible in the English language, from the pen of Doctor Newman, will make its appearance in an early number of the new series.

GERALD FITZGERALD, "THE CHEVALIER."
By Charles Lever. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This last production of Lever's prolific pen is totally unlike his previous works. The moorland room and its practical jokes disappear, and instead we have secret councils and State intruges. Among the characters are Mirabeau, Talleyrand, Princess Louisa of Stolberg, Alfieri Murat, and other celebrities that flourished previous to and during the stormy period of the French Revolution.

Received from T. B. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, "Woodstock," and "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," the ninth and tenth volumes of their cheap edition of Scott's novels.

The last quarters Edinburg Review was also received, and we shall have more to say of it hereafter.

THE LOUISVILLE GUARDIAN.—We are glad to see that The Louisville Guardian has entered upon its second volume with such encouraging prospects. It is one of the best weekly journals on our exchange list, and is characterized by a truly Catholic spirit. The editorials are ably written, and the selections instructive and interesting. We agree with its conductors that a cash business is the only basis on which a paper can be successfully conducted, and we have found in our own case that when strictly carried out it is attended with the best results for both parties—those who get up the paper and those who subscribe to it.

We learn that a careful translation of a small volume of the Rev. Father Gantelet, entitled the "Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," will be issued this month by Dunigan & Brother. The work of the Rev. Father is exact and methodical, and its pages will amply repay a perusal. It appears with the approbation and under the auspices of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and will be ready for sale at the publisher's towards the close of the month of May.

AVIS

We have just received from Paris all the latest styles of Fabrics for Summer Wear. Among them will be found many beautiful designs in Costings, Cassimeres and Vestings, to be had nowhere else. We this week supply them, either ready-made or to make to order, at prices twenty-five per cent below the general tariff for such goods. We request an early call from our friends, to make their selections, advising them of the fact that the appearance of an early and long Summer renders it certain that desirable styles of goods will very soon be out of the market.

Very respectfully,
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Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

O. E. DUFFY, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER AND
Periodical Dealer, No. 429 E street, Washington, D. C.
All the Catholic Papers for sale. The Metropolitan
Record always on hand. mh5 3m

ner subscriptions to and receive receipts from Michael
Nevin, No. 189 Fulton street, and James Nevin, No. 392
Fulton street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET RA-
TOR STROP.**—This inimitable article may be obtained
the sole manufacturer, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7
Store House, and of the various agents throughout the
city. —S. J. MOTT.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.—CHURCH'S PAINTING.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."
on exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at

THE STUDIO BUILDING,

No. 15 TENTH STREET, BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES,
from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. Admission 25 cents.
my14 St. J. McCLURE, Publisher.

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the Record, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 139 South Eighth street.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. Thomas O. B. Smith, 33 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. James O'Donnell, Camp st.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND
partial Deafness, caused by Scarlet Fever, Inflammation or Injuries to the Head, promptly, carefully, and scientifically treated, without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience, and cure in all cases guaranteed, by Dr. HARTLEY, Aurist, No. 40 St. Mark's Place. Patients received each morning. a28 3m

COPIES OF THE RECORD can always be had at the Book Store of
GEORGE W. CASSELLY,
mh19 17 Madison street, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per United States steamer **STAL OF THE WEST**, will close at this office on Friday, the 20th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. my1
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per U. S. steamer **OCEAN QUEEN**, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. my21
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT
(Incorporated January, 1889.—Capital, \$125,000.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LIFE PRESERVING GARMENTS,
For ordinary
SAFETY BATHING DRESSES,
Children's Swimming Jackets, &c., &c.
a28 3m Sales and Office, 229 Broadway, New York,
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It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.
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TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
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CARPETINGS.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

JOHN W. HEALY,

111 Bowery, near Grand street, New York.
 Importer, Jobber and Retailer in
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 The stock contained in this establishment embraces
 every item pertaining to the Carpet Trade, from the
 most expensive foreign fabric to the lowest price domestic
 article, and all goods sold are warranted as represented.
 The Clergy, Churches, Convents and Charitable In-
 stitutions will be furnished at Manufacturer's prices.
 Orders executed with exactness and despatch, and
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329 8m
ARTHUR DONNELLY, 98 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
 Importer and Manufacturer of
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 At wholesale and retail for cash.

The clergy, charitable and public institutions, churches
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 Experienced upholsterers always on hand, to execute
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 salons, or private dwellings, either in town or country.
 The name of DONNELLY is so well and favorably known
 to the Catholic community of the United States as to
 be a sufficient guarantee that customers will be dealt with in a
 fair, honorable, and upright manner.
 ARTHUR DONNELLY,
 98 Bowery, New York.

CARPETING.

1869. 1869.
 IMPORTATIONS OF NEW AND CHOICE PAT-
 TERNS FOR SPRING SALES.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

No. 456 Broadway.

Are now prepared to exhibit their
 NEW SPRING STYLES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
 CARPETING.

Comprising every description and grade, from the
 RICHEST TO THE CHEAPEST FABRIC.
 And embracing a great variety of new and elegant pat-
 terns and shadings.

Our orders and contracts having been completed pre-
 viously to the recent importation advance in prices, we are
 enabled to offer our stock at

PRICES MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.

Among the stock will be found:

New Patterns MEDALLIONS, various sizes,

12s. to 14s. per yard.

New Patterns VELVET, best English makes,

10s. to 12s. per yard.

New Patterns TAPESTRY, best English makes,

7s. to 8s. per yard.

New Patterns BRUSSELS, best English makes,

9s. to 11s. per yard.

New Patterns THREE-PLY, foreign and domestic,

7s. to 9s. per yard.

New Patterns INGRAIN, foreign and domestic,

2s. to 7s. per yard.

English and American

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

4s. to 10s. per yard.

With a choice assortment of all other articles connected
 with the trade. Also,

WINDOW SHADES.

DRAPEY, LACE and

MUSLIN CURTAINS,

AND TRIMMINGS of every kind to suit.

Our Upholstery Department is complete, and all or-
 ders will be

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH,

And satisfaction guaranteed.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY,

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CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.

Same as before the recent heavy advances.

ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS.

J. Crossley & Son's Tapestry, (newest styles), \$1.00

Best English Velvets, (choice patterns), 1.60

Lovell and Hafford Three-plies, 1.00

Superfine Ingrains, 1.00

Extra Ingrains, 75c.

All-wool Ingrains, in great variety, 40c. to 75c.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Oil Cloths, Hair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Mattings,

Rugs, Stair Rods, &c., &c.

LOR & TAYLOR,

mh19 8m No. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

ENGLISH CARPETING

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

CITY TRADE,

BY

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No. 99 BOWERY.

Splendid Macdonell Velvets, bordered,
 Elegant Tapestry Velvets, Grosley's
 make,
 Royal Wilton Velvets, new styles,
 Grosley's five-frame Brussels Carpets,
 A superior assortment of Church Car-
 pets,
 Imperial 3-ply Carpets, new styles,
 Ingrain Carpets of every variety,
 Brussels Carpets for Altars,
 Velvet and Paris Cloth, Table and Piano Covers,
 &c., &c.
 At Extraordinary Low Prices!!!
 mh19 8m No. 99 Bowery.

LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM and Hall Carpets.

Superb Velvet and Brussels Stair Carpets.

OIL CLOTHS.

A splendid stock from 3 to 24 feet wide.

DRUGGETS.

And English Felts from 3 to 4 yards wide.

RUGS.

Mosaic, Wilton, Axminster, Chenille and Tufted.

Gowgans, Canton and Rope Mattings and Mats.

Gold, Painted and Landscape Window Shades.

Velvet and Paris Cloth, Table and Piano Covers.

&c., &c.
 At Extraordinary Low Prices!!!
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SIGN OF GOLDEN EAGLE.

SELPHO'S PATENT ESTATE

LEG AND HAND

Combines new and valuable improvements to all who
 require them. Call or address

617 8m WM. SELPHO, No. 816 Broadway, N. Y.

CARPETING.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 224 BROADWAY,

Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
 Offer to the public one of the
 LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
 CARPETINGS.

To be found in this country, a part of which is
 THE ENTIRE STOCK of a large Importing House
 declining business, which will be sold
 TWENTY PER CENT LESS THAN COST OF
 IMPORTATION.

1,000 pieces
 Brussels Carpeting.....\$1 per yard.
 Ingrain Carpeting (best quality).....50c. per yard.
 AT RETAIL.
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W. R. ROBERTS,

D. R. G. O. S. EMPORIUM

No. 202 BOWERY.

between Prices and Houston streets, New York.

Low prices and prompt attention to customers.

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 GOODS OF D. K. WINDS. mh19 8m

POWER & DRADY,

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Nos. 192, 194, 196, East 23d street.

127 1y NEW YORK

WINDOW SHADES.

291 WINDOW

291 FURNITURE. 291

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

KELLY BROTHERS & LUM,

MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES,

Importers of Bull, White and Green Hollands, Lace

and Muslin Curtains, Brocades, Satin de Laines, Reps

Cotton Worsted, and Satin Damask Corsets, Bands,

Loops, Tassels, and all goods pertaining to the

UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS.

All of which will be
 offered at low prices
 B R O D E R S
 NEW YORK.

291 291
 223 3m

CLOTHING.

TWIN TEMPLES OF FASHIONS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

(The Marble Store),

Nos. 122, 124 and 126 PINE STREET,

Between Broadway and William street,

New York.

THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
 ROBERT L. SMITH,
 J. SMITH RICE.

ONE PRICE—NO DEVIATION.

The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

Those mansions of marble, on all the goods in plain figures.

O'er which the gay standard of Fashion's unfurled.

Where the velvet and the lace and the price is lowest.

And the clothes are the cheapest and best in the world!

If not—try it at once! To Smith Brothers betake you.

The best suit of clothes ever seen upon man.

For promenade and dress; for the workshops, the count-
 ing-room and ball.

Including our own for
 TIP TOPS FOR SPRING OVERCOATS,
 THE OLIVIAN AND BLOOMER SACKS,
 THE BISHOP FROCK,
 SMITH'S OWN.

AND OUR WATER-PROOF DUSTER.

All of which are entirely new and made expressly for
 our city trade.

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Contains an immense stock of everything that is ne-
 cessary to supply the demands of the rising generation.

THE PRICE OF EVERY ARTICLE MARKED,
 And from that price (the lowest possible) there can be

NO DEVIATION.

"Economy, durability and elegance. Good materials,
 good style and good workmanship. Small profits,
 quick returns, and customer satisfaction."

THESE ARE

The business maxims which SMITH BROTHERS pre-
 scribe.

They have required public favor and support;
 AND BY PERSISTING IN THESE

They will maintain and extend that reputation.

mh19 3m

1859. 1859.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

SPRING FASHIONS

FOR

BOYS AND YOUTHS.

Large and Varied Stock.

Our stock of Boys' Clothing for the present season is
 attracting

FAMILY CUSTOM

from all quarters, for the following reasons: First, it
 comprises a greater

VARIETY OF NEW STYLES

than any other in the city. Second, the materials hav-
 ing been purchased before the late advance in Clothing

Fabrics, it can be

AFFORDED CHEAPER

than any other stock of equal beauty and excellence now
 in the market. Third, every article is marked at its

lowest cash price; thus placing all buyers, whether
 good judges of Clothing or not, on the same level.

THE WELL-KNOWN REPUTATION

of the firm, its prompt business, and the system of
 equity and fairness which have ever governed its deal-
 ings, are

SOLID GUARANTEES

of the sterling qualities of its Clothing, and of the reli-
 ability of the statements put forth in its advertisements.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

For Gentlemen, Boys and Youths, is amply stocked with
 Spring Goods, and the Clothing furnished to order will
 be found equal to any made to measure in the city, while
 the charges are extremely moderate.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

29 3m 121, 123, 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF

the Surrogate of the County of New York, and in ac-
 cordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature

heretofore given to all persons having claims against HEN-
 RY EARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone

manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouch-
 ers therefor to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147

Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the
 fourth day of May next. Dated New York,

the second day of May, 1859.

my 7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

CLOTHING.

398 AND BOWERY. 400

C \$6 BLACK FROCK COATS.

L \$3 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS.

A \$6 SPRING OVER SACKS.

K \$10 CANADA GRAY SUITS.

S \$12 BLACK DRESS SUITS.

398 AND BOWERY. 400

A CARD.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX INVITE

the attention of GENTLEMEN to their stock

of Fine and Superfine goods, suited to the Summer

and Spring wear, as one composing all the novelties of

the season.

Our goods are mostly of our own importation, and

in point of style and quality cannot be surpassed, if

equalled, by any other in the city.

In addition to our goods for Coats, pants and vests we

have all varieties of Ties, Shirts, Suspenders, Socks

Under Garments, and every article for a Gentleman's

wardrobe, which we sell at as low prices as the quality

of the goods will allow.

221 Broadway,
 29 3m OF Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

This Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven mil-
 from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by

the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per

annum, payable half yearly in advance, \$90; Washing

and Mending of Linen, \$15; Physician's Fees, \$3. The

extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at Col-
 lege; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of

Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books,
 Stationery, Clothing, etc., when furnished by the Treas-
 urer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which stu-
 dents pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first WEDNES-
 DAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.

19 3m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the care of the SISTERS OF THE VISI-
 TATION, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brook-
 lyn. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from

\$10 to \$15, according to the advancement of the pupils.

The Foreign Languages, Vocal and Instrumental

Music, Drawing and Painting, will form extra charges.

For further information, application should be made at the

Academy. 39 1y

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON,

DEL.

The annual session commences on the 15th of August,
 and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical

course is.....\$100 00

Classical and Commercial course is.....125 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.....20 00

For board, room and maintenance.....40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. KELLY, President.

19 1y

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL

BATHS.—The only establishment attended by

M. VERGNE, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism,
 debility, mercurial diseases, &c.

No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. my 7 3m

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING.

Establishment—Office Nos. 3, 5 and 7 John street,
 between Broadway and New York.

Persons desiring to have their clothing dyed, or to be
 cleaned, and to have the same pressed, and to have the

combined talent and artistic skill of the French, the German
 and the American, the undersigned are prepared to

demonstrate to their customers that, pre-eminently, as
 may have been their previous reputation, their motto is

"To dye, to clean, to press, and to finish."

And gentlemen a superior silk velvets, satins, mer-
 cerized cloths, &c., they mean to stand unrivalled, and they

will continue to do so, until the day of their death.

Goods received and returned by express with the ut-
 most promptitude and care.

BARKER, NEPIEWS & CO.,

Nos. 8, 9 and 7 John street,
 (2 doors from Broadway).

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WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON

AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

Coffin Warehouses, No. 227 Bowery.

Livery Stables, No. 125 Bowery.

All orders punctually attended to, day or night. 15 3m

WAREHOUSES OF FISK'S PATENT

